THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Judicious Buyers

Your attention is called to our immense line of

DRESS GOODS.

The patterns are all of new designs and colorings. We are positive that these goods are better than those usually brought to this market, and the price, why that's left to your judgment.

READ THESE ITEMS.

Fancy Mohair, 40-inch, black, 50c yd.
All-Wool Novelties 45c yard.
Shirt Waist Silks $1.00 yard.
Brocade Rahadamus 85c to $2 yard.
All Wool Cloaking 37½c yard.

Special

FOR ONE WEEK—Beginning Monday, we will make, lay and furnish paper for every CARPET sold

FREE OF COST.

Cloaks and Carpets,

THIRD FLOOR.

Linens.

The largest stock we have ever carried. The prettiest patterns in

Table Damask,

Napkins and Doylies.

The largest and best German HACK TOWEL to be found in the city for 20c each; only 100 left.

The Onyx and Smith & Angell's

Black Hosiery.

RICHARD HUDNUT'S

Toilet Requisites

Yankee Notions

of every description.

Cluze Patent Thumb KID GLOVE,

Foster's New Street KID GLOVE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 29 North Front St.

oct 20 tf

Well Pleased!

Every one of our customers are well pleased with our special prices.

Bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Cloaks and Gaps.

Try us and see if we cannot save you money.

'Phone 118.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.

oct 20 tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,884

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Port Almanac—October 20.

Sun Rises	6.11 A M
Sun Sets	5.18 P M
Day's Length	11 h 07 m
High Water at Southport	9.16 P M
High Water at Wilmington	11.03 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 57°; 8 p. m., 64°; maximum, 77°; minimum, 51°; mean 64°.

Rainfall for the day .00; rainfall for the month up to date, .81.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Fair and colder; northerly winds; probably frosts Sunday night.

For South Carolina: Fair; northerly winds; much colder Sunday night.

The pressure has risen rapidly in the central valleys and lake regions, and fallen rapidly on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest.

Generally fair weather will prevail on Sunday with a moderate cold wave over the Middle Atlantic States and the interior of New England.

OUTLINES

Lord Salisbury has determined to end the boundary dispute with Venezuela at once, even if force has to be used; what action the United States Government will take in the matter can not be foretold. ——In the New York dry goods market jobbers report a fair trade from retailers. ——The launching of the gunboats Nashville and Wilmington at Newport News yesterday, was made the occasion of an unusual naval demonstration; the event was remarkable, as the first instance on record of two warships being launched on the same day from a single set of ways. ——The gravity of the situation in Turkey has increased; the Sultan is keenly alive to the dangers menacing his personal safety. ——A Pan-Anglican conference will be convened in Lambeth Palace, England, in 1897. —— Comptroller Bowler decides that Hon. M. W. Ransom is entitled to draw his salary as Minister to Mexico under his last appointment by the President. —— Chancellor Leatherman, after hearing testimony, rendered judgment in favor of the prize fighters, and the State appealed to the Supreme Court; it is semi-officially announced that Governor Clark has decided to issue his proclamation warning the Florida Athletic Club against further preparations at Hot Springs and ordering the State militia to hold itself in readiness for immediate use. —— New York markets: Money on call yesterday was nominal at 2@2½ per cent., cotton quiet—middling gulf 9⅝c; middling 9⅜c; Southern flour dull and steady—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3.80; wheat—spot dull but steady—No. 2 red in store and at elevator 68½c; afloat 70c; corn—spot quiet and steady; No. 2 at elevator 88⅝ cents; afloat 89⅝c; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 28¼@28⅝c; rosin firm;—strained common to good $1.65@1.70.

Tannic acid extracted from the root of the palmetto is being successfully used for tanning leather in Florida.

The people of St. Louis spent $2,000,000 on a crack City Hall, and are now informed that it isn't safe, not a safe investment, as it were.

The city of Philadelphia is doing a brisk business in issuing tax receipts. It is said that 40,000 were sold in one lot to one of the Republican combines.

A young woman in bloomers riding a bicycle scared a horse in New York the other day. It wasn't the bicycle but the combination that got away with the horse.

Among the articles on exhibition at a pure food show in Chicago was a 1,000 pound bar of soap. The Chicago people eat soap to aid digestion and whet the appetite.

The New York *Herald* says the Democrats in New York city "are fighting for harmony" now. When they fight for harmony it generally has to come, or some one will get hurt.

A little girl recently arrived in a Pennsylvania town from Poland. Her waybill was a tag hung on her neck, bearing the name of the town and the person to whom she was going.

The Chicago Board of Health is giving anti-toxine for diphtheria a test, and reports that out of 47 cases treated in the past sixteen days there has been but one death, and some of them were very bad cases, too.

A Scotch church which found it hard work to pay the salary of a preacher got an offer of $500 a year for five years from a soap maker for the privilege of putting an advertisement in the church, and took it. They doubtless believed that "cleanliness was next to Godliness."

As a result of the anti-toxine treatment for croup and diphtheria the New York Board of Health reparts that the reduction of deaths for 1895 compared with the average of the average of the four preceding years as 43.94 per cent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS D NUTT—Bulbs.
FOR SALE—Dry goods.
NOTICE—To tax-payers.
D L GORE—Cotton ties.
SAM'L BEAR, SR—Mullets.
BUNTING—$10,000 wanted.
A DAVID & CO—Stop lying.
A D BROWN—Judicious buyers.
JOHNSON & FORE—Dress goods.
OPERA HOUSE—A Breezy Time.
J H REHDER & CO—Well pleased.
STAR OFFICE—Sorghum wanted.
W H GREEN & CO—Open all day.
BRADDY & GAYLORD—Give prices.
W B COOPER—Red rust proof oats.
MERCER & EVANS—Talking to you.
S H FISHBLATE—Hats, furnishings.
J L BOATWRIGHT CO—Fine groceries.
KATZ & POLVOGT—Dry goods house.
G R FRENCH & SON—Children shoes.
MASONIC—Meeting Concord Chapter.
J G BARENTINE—Notice to creditors.
HALL & PEARSALL—New catch mullets

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

GUIDE to Speculation.
J T BURKE—Big bargains.
WANTED—Under male help.
P H HAYDEN—Harness, buggies.
MISS FANNIE CORBETT—Music teacher
B F GLISSON & BROS—Com'n merch'ts

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. N. A. McLean, of Lumberton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— The STAR regrets to hear that Mrs. Dr. W. C. McDuffie, of Fayetteville, is very sick.

— Mr. P. H. Morgan, of Shawboro, superintendent of the Sixth Life Saving District, was in the city yesterday.

— The STAR is glad to learn that Mr. Jno. Mayland's four children who have been exceedingly sick with fever, are rapidly improving.

— Mr. J. H. Arrington, of the firm of Johnson & Fore, returned last night after a profitable business in Goldsboro, Wilson and Fayetteville.

— Mr. J. McK. Tolar has returned from a business visit through Eastern North Carolina and report crops in good condition and the people in general good spirits.

— Messrs. W. G. Moore, Fayetteville; R. W. Gilliam, South Carolina; W. K. Brinson, Newbern; J. W. Duncan, Jacksonville; D. M. Teddar, Charlotte, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Hon. H. S. Rubens, who has been in the city for the past few weeks in the interest of the *Commodore*, left yesterday for New York city. He is an able lawyer on international questions and made numerous friends during his stay.

— The Knights of Pythias paid the funeral expenses of the late Mr. Thomas D. Rittenhouse who was killed by the street car running off the C. C. R. R. bridge. The Wilmington Street Railway Company offered to pay half and have since paid doctor bills and other expenses.

A Tandem Wheel.

Mr. Matthew P. Taylor received yesterday a bicycle built for two, in the shape of a tandem. It is the first one of its kind which has ever been brought to this city, and large crowds assembled at his place of business yesterday to look into the wonderful mechanism of this celebrated machine. A STAR reporter by invitation took a ride on the machine, and found it one of the easiest riding wheels he was ever on. It will be on exhibition all next week at No. 10 Front street, and will, in company with another tandem, lead the parade Friday evening.

Cotton Notes.

Receipts here yesterday 2,911 bales; same day last year 3,477.

Spot cotton quiet in Wilmington at 8⅝c for middling, and quiet in New York at 9⅛c.

New York futures closed weak and 24 to 25 points lower than closing prices Friday; sales 287,000 bales; October opened and closed at 8.78; November 8.78 and closed 8.78; December 8 88 and closed 8 80; January 8.91 and closed 8.86.

Net receipts at the ports 44,211 bales; same day last year 58,411.

The Decline in Cotton.

The "bull" yearlings would not be convinced that when January cotton reached 9 44 (last Tuesday), it was about time to look for a reaction. But it came, and that option closed yesterday at 8.86, a decline of 58 points. This amounts to $290.00 on a contract of 100 bales, a loss quite sufficient to tear a "bull" yearling's money wallet all to pieces. But the chances are now that another advance is not far off.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 30 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— For other locals see fourth page

— For other new advertisements see fourth page.

— Green & Co.'s drug stores, 119 Market and corner of Fifth and Castle streets, will be open to-day.

— There was 1.3 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Friday at 8 a. m, a fall of two-tenths of a foot in 24 hours.

— Local forecasts: Fair till Monday night; cooler Sunday night and Monday, light northeasterly winds, becoming fresh northwesterly.

— The Interstate Telegraph and Telephone Company are putting up poles for its wires in the city. The work is under direction of Mr. L. L. Pritchard.

— Fire on the roof of a small building corner of Second and Wooster streets yesterday afternoon, brought out the Fire Department. The damage was slight.

— Remember the Fair at Maxton October 30th and 31st and November 1st. There will be numerous attractions taken there from points where Fairs have already been held.

— Rev. Jos. N. Starr, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last night and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Munds. He will conduct the services in St. John's Church this morning.

— The freight movement to New York is increasing. The Clyde Line steamer *Pawnee* arrived here yesterday, and will sail Tuesday for New York, when the *Croatan* is expected, to sail Saturday.

— Messrs. B. F. Glisson & Bro., have engaged in the country produce commission business at No. 110 North Water street, Mr. I. T. Alderman's old stand, where they handle all kinds of country produce.

— Prudent housekeepers will not forget to lay in good supplies of fuel in good weather. When the present drought is broken, we may have a long rainy season, and this may be followed by cold weather.

— Miss Fannie Corbett, having completed a course at the New England Conservatory of Music, is prepared to give lessons on the piano, at 411 North Fourth street. Miss Corbett has already made a reputation as a pianist.

— Rev. W. M. Devane (colored) writes the STAR that J. H. Williams, sentenced at the late term of the Criminal Court to one year in the penitentiary for larceny, is a white man, not colored as stated in the published proceedings of the court.

— Ed. Hall, a white boy, who was stealing a ride on a street car yesterday afternoon, jumped off at the corner of Third and Castle streets and was badly hurt. He was taken to his home on Queen street, where a physician was called to attend him.

— For the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina which meets in Fayetteville Tuesday, 23d inst., the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates with final limit Nov. 2d. Rate from Wilmington, $4.05; Maxton, $3.00; Sanford, $3.00.

This is Very Funny.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* telegraphs that "it is reported" that the "officers of the *Commodore* will be tried on the charge of engaging in illegal traffic." Oh! fiddlesticks.

Then the same correspondent telegraphs to the *News and Observer*, from Washington, the Russell interview that appeared in the STAR of last Tuesday, and which might have been reproduced in the *News and Observer* of last Wednesday, three days ahead of its telegraphic report from Washington, which it printed yesterday.

So far as the officers of the *Commodore* are concerned, they were tried some time ago and discharged.

Bicycle Accidents.

Accidents to bicyclists, who are now so numerous, are to be expected, of course; but when they are the result of excessive riding no reasonable excuse can be given. Last Tuesday a prominent Pennsylvania physician died from this cause, and on the same day a young Canadian was paralyzed after making a trip of about forty-five miles. It was, perhaps, the speed as much as the distance in the latter case that caused trouble. Moderation in all things is not only the secret of happiness but of safety.

New Steamboat for the Black River Traffic.

The steamer *A. P. Hurt*, Capt. Robeson, left here yesterday afternoon for Fayetteville, having in tow the hull of a boat recently built at Point Caswell for the Cape Fear Transportation Company. The new boat is to have boiler and machinery put in at Fayetteville. It is expected she will be ready for service by the 1st of December, when she will be put on Black river with Capt. Herbert Ward in charge. She will be named "E. A. Hawes," in compliment to the senior member of the firm of Hawes & Sellers, merchants and mill men at Mill Creek.

Charged With Burglary.

Police officers Shehan and Woebse yesterday morning arrested Henry Johnson, a mulatto about 35 years of age. Johnson is wanted in Marion, S. C., for larceny and burglary. About two months ago the sheriff heard that this man was in Wilmington and requested the chief of police to look out for him. The sheriff at Marion was notified of the capture of Johnson and is expected here to-day.

Sixth Annual Fair.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas will be held at Maxton, N. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30th and 31st and Nov. 1st. Send for Premium List.

W. B. HARKER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRE ALALM SYSTEM.

Another Meeting of Officials of the City and the Street Railway Company.

Aldermen Hicks and VonGlahn, Chief of Fire Department Newman and Superintendent Skelding of the Street Railway Company, met yesterday at 11 a. m., in the office of Mr. Scattergood, superintendent of the fire-alarm system, pursuant to adjournment Friday.

Mr. Richard McIlhenny, Mr. Scattergood's assistant, who was present by invitation, explained how the interference of the trolley wire with the fire-alarm system could be remedied—by removing the wires of the system from streets used by the street railway. His suggestions met with the approval of the city officials,

Mr. Skelding, for the Street Railway Co., submitted a proposition, for his company to furnish twenty-three poles, the city to pay the expense of putting them in position and removing the wires. But the city's representatives would not agree to this. They demanded that the Street Railway Company place the poles and string the wires, and also pay for the damage already done to the fire-alarm system by the burning out of boxes.

Mr. Skelding said that he would submit this to President Whiting, of the Street Car Company, and the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the chairman, Alderman Hicks.

The demand of the city authorities was afterwards made in writing and sent to Superintendent Skelding to be transmitted to Street Railway Company.

Foot Ball Team.

Again last night the grounds in the rear of the W. L. I. armory were the scene of hard practice of the science of playing foot ball. The men were put through the signals, practiced some of their plays, and their work all round was pronounced by competent judges as being very good for a new team.

The boys will put their best foot forward to win back the laurels lost to the A. and M. College last Thanksgiving day. They are going into the game with a snap and vigor which is a forerunner of success.

They hope to have their coaches out with them at each practice now, and marked improvement from this date on may be looked for.

The manager of the team is now endeavoring to arrange several preliminary games for the boys, and no doubt he will succeed. So the people of Wilmington can expect to see some good foot ball very shortly now.

The public is cordially invited to attend the practices to see how the boys get in shape.

Next practice takes place Tuesday night at 8 o'clock sharp, and it is to be hoped all members will be out, as it is absolutely necessary they should.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Their Remarkable Record in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Has 482 Associations.

Two hundred and fifty co-operative building associations have been chartered in Pennsylvania since June, 1891, and the whole number in that State is now stated to be 1,989. The membership is 273,580, the cash income in one year is $44,483,686, and the assets $103,943,864. The average assets per society are $88,-893; average expenses per society, $808; and average membership, 219. The average income per society is $35,054, and average gains, $18,538. The assets above mentioned represent accumulations for an average period of seven years and a little over. It is estimated that in the past dozen years another $100,000,000 has been returned to the members in cash and satisfied mortgages, and 97,500 homes have been secured through these societies, but directly and indirectly it is believed that they have afforded the means of acquiring 150,000 homes. There are now 81,-658 borrowers from the societies. Philadelphia alone has 482 building societies with assets of $42,076,481, an income for one year of $16,896,881, and gains of $6,590,584. The societies have 74,000 male and 31,000 female members.

Drowning Man Rescued.

Mr. Fred Howland, who is acting as deputy U.S. marshal on board the steamer *Commodore* heard the cries of a man yesterday morning about five o'clock, "Help, help! I am drowning; save me." He immediately called for help on the *Commodore* and the boat being already lowered, a crew was soon awakened and started for the rescue under command of Mate Mark Reilly. When the boat and crew reached the other side of the river they found Mr. D. H. Workman, an old man who had been watching on the barque *Argo*, standing in a boat about waist deep sinking gradually. The crew took him out and brought him to this side of the river, and after he revived he said that nearly all the crew of the *Argo* went ashore the previous night, and on their return in the morning called for a boat. He being the only one aboard awake, stepped down in the boat to go for them and found that the boat had nearly filled with water and it began sinking, and he was on the point of drowning when assistance reached him.

"A Breezy Time."

Fitz and Webster's "A Breezy Time," which will be seen at the Opera House to-morrow evening, is a farce comedy that is now in its fifth successful season. It would scarcely be recognized, however, by those who now see it as the production of last year. About the only thing that has been retained in it is its plot and its two principal performers, E. B. Fitz and Kathyryn Webster. "A Breezy Time" is now made up of brand new scenery and costumes, new and pretty faces, plenty of talent, bright and catchy music, and a series of amusing bits of by-play that are new and always mirth-proving.

Lovers of true comedy with plenty of good music should not fail to attend, and the indications are that a well filled house will greet this attraction.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER COMMODORE.

Marshal Carroll Thinks the Vessel Will be Released—Foot Ball—Preparations for the State Fair—Cotton Crowding the Streets—North Carolina Supreme Court—Reward for the Arrest of a Murderer—Reidsville Races.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 19.

Marshal Carroll has returned from Goldsboro, where he has been in connection with the *Commodore* case. Mr. Carroll says he never saw the people so much a unit on one thing as they are in this matter. Everybody says "turn the *Commodore* loose," remarked Mr. Carroll. Mr. Carroll expressed the belief that the vessel would be released. He does not think that the prosecution has enough evidence to convict the defendant. Mr. Carroll leaves Monday for Elizabeth City, where Federal Court begins. He will be kept on the "go" for five weeks, holding courts from now on.

The A. & M. College team and the eleven from the University meet this afternoon at Athletic park. Foot ball seems to have taken a new lease of life in North Carolina. The Richmond College team, which was defeated by the A. & M. College eleven yesterday, has gone to Chapel Hill, where they meet the University to-day.

The special train from Chapel Hill will carry the University team and a large number of students to Atlanta next week. The University team meets the Georgia University team, Vanderbilt and Sewanee while at Atlanta.

There will not be a large delegation to go on the special train from this city to Atlanta carrying school children. Most of the teachers will go.

Many exhibits are coming in on the trains for the Fair next week. All preparations which are now going on will be completed by Monday night. Court next week will add additional interest to the occasion.

The ladies of St. Mary's Guild will have at the Fair grounds an attractive space, where hot lunch, daintily prepared, will be continuously served during Fair week. The proceeds will be devoted to benevolent purposes, and the ladies should be encouraged in their undertaking.

The like of cotton has not been seen here for some time as was on the market yesterday. Wilmington street was crowded so as to almost block the street, and the side streets were well filled. The good prices brings out the farmer.

The street car system is making extensive preparations for accommodating the crowds Fair week. The track from Person street to the Athletic Park has nearly all been taken up. The track to the Fair grounds beyond the college has been relaid and the grade is quite small. A good schedule will be furnished the patrons of the road as is usually the case.

The Supreme Court will on Tuesday next take up appeals from the Fourth Judicial District.

The Governor to-day offers a $100 reward for the capture of P. Dockery, the murderer of M. Brice. The tragedy occurred in Cherokee county in September.

It is now almost an assured fact that Gentry, Patchen and Robert J. will meet at Reidsville next week.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Wake Forest College foot ball eleven played the Agricultural College team a tie game. Score, four to four.

SITUATION IN COTTON.

Price in the South Higher Than the Price in Europe—Battle Royal Between the Planters and Spinners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

DEAR SIR:—At no time during the past ten months has the sentiment in favor of cotton been as strong as at present, and the price in the South is now higher than the price in Europe, where 60 per cent. of the crop is consumed. Under these unnatural conditions it is indeed difficult to judge of the course of prices.

The Bureau report was followed by a revival in speculation beyond any precedent and the transactions have surpassed any record. At about the highest prices the Liverpool market received a check from some source, which brought about a liquidation there that has reacted upon the American markets. It is currently reported in the trade that large lines of cotton have been sold in that market for Southern account, but this report is denied from the cotton belt, where it is insisted that the holdings of the large merchants remain intact. It is indeed a "battle royal" between the planter and the spinner with the speculator assisting the planter to the best of his ability.

Commission houses note the gradual diminution of the old accounts with handsome profits, and the substitution of many new accounts with small margins, but these small accounts are so many that the force of their buying absorbs the other liquidation without difficulty. Crop accounts from the Southwest continue very poor, though from some other sections there is some improvement. Receipts and crop accounts are however lost sight of, and without effect under the general speculative belief that cotton is destined to sell at very high prices. Visions of the visible and invisible supply, which bothered the trade at two cents a pound lower are now entirely forgotten, and the most pronounced pessimists are now looking for a further advance.

Those who regard the market in its relation to demand and supply are unable to understand how spinners are able to remain out of the markets so long if current estimates of consumption are correct, as by this time, it has been believed, the invisible supply would have been so far encroached upon that they would be forced to appear in the markets as buyers. Nothwithstanding all the bad crop accounts and low crop estimates, they refuse to buy more than their ordinary consumption, and the stocks of cotton in the South are rapidly accumulating under the lack of export demand. The situation, therefore, is one which invites the closest attention, as the tension daily becomes greater, and the situation on either side more threatening. Meanwhile the movement from India and Egypt continues upon a large scale.

Yours, very truly,
HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

"On a Bicycle Built for Two."

I have just received a Czar tandem, which surpasses any wheel of its kind ever brought to North Carolina. It's a beauty and just the thing to take your girl or wife on a pleasant outing. Fifty cents first hour and forty cents every hour after. I am conveniently situated at No. 10 North Front street, with the best equipped repair shop in the city. I respectfully solicit a portion of your patronage. M. P. TAYLOR, JR.,
Agent for the celebrated Sterling Czar, Tribune, Stormer, Lovell Diamond and Keystone & Barnes.

THE C. F. & Y. V.

RUMORED THAT THE SOUTHERN WILL TAKE IT IN.

Said That the Southern Has Long Been Desirous of Reaching the Ocean by Entering Wilmington—Rumors, Also, That the N. & W. and the B. & O. Want the "Yeller Valley."

The STAR always receives railroad rumors with extreme caution, and it gives the following from the Washington *Evening News* only for "what it is worth;" remarking, however, that it does appear that several of the big railroad corporations are casting longing eyes on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley:

"The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, of North Carolina, is to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage at an early date.

"There are reasons for entertaining the belief that the road will be purchased by the Southern. It is a settled fact that the Southern has for a number of years been especially desirous of reaching one of the seaports of North Carolina, which they will accomplish by entering Wilmington. The Cape Fear river runs through Wilmington, and it has a very fine harbor and many large vessels enter the port.

"The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley people have within the last year erected some very extensive coal elevators, and have a contract with manufacturers in England for the shipment of coal to that country. The purchase of this road by the Southern would give practically exclusive entrance into some of the most productive territory of the State of North Carolina.

"Then, also, it would place the Southern in a fine position to compete with the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line roads for traffic in some of the most productive parts of the Old North State.

"There is also a rumor to the effect that the Norfolk & Western would also like to purchase this road, but the chances are if it is purchased by any of the large syndicates at all, it will pass into the control of the Southern. The Baltimore & Ohio have also got their eagle eye set upon the road. Should it be purchased by the latter system, it would be necessary for that company to build a new line from Lexington, Va., to Mount Airy, the western terminus of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road. The Baltimore & Ohio could also build from Lexington to Winston or Salem, and there make connection with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road.

"The mileage of the road embraces about 306 miles, the southern division extending into South Carolina. If purchased by the Southern road it will practically give that great system exclusive control of all the traffic of nearly all of North and South Carolina, in connection with their branches of the road which are now penetrating these States.

WELDON NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Burnett's Misfortune—The Accidental Killing of Mr. A. B. Purnell—A Colored Woman Killed by a Train on the S. A. L. Bridge.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

WELDON, October 18.

Miss Burnett, whose misfortune appeared in your paper to-day, was taken to her home in Charleston, S. C., last night, on train 35. She was doing as well as could be expected. It seems that Miss Burnett had been visiting friends or relatives in Rutherfordton, N. J., and was returning home accompanied by a Mr. W. C. Ball, and when near Stony Creek, Va., she jumped out of the sleeper window. The train was stopped and Mr. Ball with the flagman went back eight miles and found her, put her on the Atlanta special and brought her here and placed her under Dr. I. E. Green's treatment.

The particulars of the killing of R. B. Purnell last night are as follows: Mr. Purnell went under the railroad shed to see a friend off on Train No. 36 of the A. C. L., south-bound, at 9.36 p. m., and while looking at this train as it moved out the S. A. L. local freight from Raleigh backed over him, killing him almost instantly. He was 24 years of age and unmarried, but leaves two sisters and several brothers; had been a merchant here for years, and was exceedingly popular. His death cast a gloom over the community.

A colored woman was just now killed on the S. A. L. bridge by a passing train.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.

COMPANIONS—The regular Convocation will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and Past Master's Degree given.

By order of the High Priest.
W. A. MARTIN,
oct 20 1t Secretary.

OPEN ALL DAY.

Sunday, October 20th.

William H. Green & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

oct 20 1t 119 Market and corner Fifth and Castle Sts

R. R. P. OATS.

1,000 Bushels R. P. Oats at low prices.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
oct 20 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

All-Around Printer.

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER COMPOSITOR, who has also had sufficient experience as a Job Printer to make himself useful in that capacity, may secure employment at the STAR Office. Would be engaged on newspaper greater part of time.

Apply at, or address,
STAR OFFICE,
oct 18 3t nac Wilmington, N. C.

OPERA HOUSE,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21st.

Fitz & Webster

—IN—

"A Breezy Time."

Tuned up to date. Everything new, novel and original.

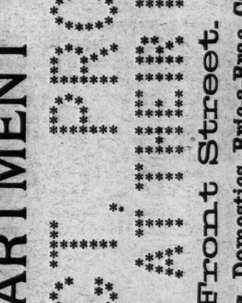
C—The Trilby Burlesque.
C—The Tennis Quintette.
C—The Bowery Fete.
C—The Bicycle Swells.
C—Our latest, The Turkish Bell Gavotte.

oct 19 3t

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT HOUSE,

No. 9 North Front Street.

Dress Goods, Silks, Wraps, Corsets, Gloves, Domestics, Bric-a-Brac, Carpets, Rugs, Shades.



City Tax—Taxes 1895.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will proceed by levy and garnishee to collect all city taxes for 1895, due and unpaid by November 1st, 1895. Pay up and save costs and avoid the penalty.

FRED B. RICE,
Treasurer and Collector.
oct 20 3t

Sorghum Wanted.

A FEW GALLONS OF NICE, FRESH SORGHUM, for making Printers' rollers, wanted at the
oct 19 1t STAR OFFICE.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper n North Carolina, is published daily excep Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail sub scribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1895

GRAIN AND COTTON.

Some time ago, in discussing the situation as it affects the farmers of the country, we referred to the present and prospective low prices of grain as indicating no bright outlook for the Western farmer, and remarked that as far as the sections were concerned the farmers of the South were fortune's favorites this year. The short cotton crop has been a boon to them, but it would not have been a boon if they had pursued the old methods and depended on cotton to meet their obligations and buy their home supplies, as so many of them had been in the habit of doing. But having raised their home supplies, as they have done more generally than ever before, they are more independent than they have been for some years and they will have more clear money out of their cotton than ever before. In the aggregate the South will be in the reduced cost of production and in the increased price of cotton $150,000,000 better off this year than last year. In addition to this there is an increased wheat crop, a very large corn crop, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, &c., that have brought in a good deal of money to be added to the value of the cotton crop.

This is the first year in some time that the Southern farmer has felt that he was living to some purpose, and getting something for his labor, still the fact is that he is indebted for his good fortune to circumstances over which he had no control, for even with the reduced acreage, on which he calculated to bring down the crop and put prices up, if the crop had yielded as bountifully as indicated in the middle of the season the price would have been low and the Southern farmer would have as little reason to be enthusiastic over his prospects as the Western farmer has.

The South has the advantage of the West in the variety of products which may be grown, and on the chances of making on one where there is loss on another, provided there be diversification of crops and not too much reliance placed on any one crop, while the West is practically dependent upon grain and meat, and meat is but grain or grass in another form.

As cotton has been mainly the dependence of the farmers in the cotton States so wheat has been the main "money crop," because the principal export crop, of the West. Corn comes next, in the form of pork. These two crops are the main dependence of the Western farmer. If we note the prices at which these staples are now quoted and consider the average yield per acre we discover how small the margin for profit is for the Western grain grower, and the Western grain grower is a very important factor in the general prosperity.

The average yield of wheat per acre for the whole country this year is 12.5 bushels. The quoted price for December is 59 cents and a fraction per bushel, or say 60 cents in round figures. The estimated average cost of production, harvesting and marketing is 50 cents, but say 40 cents per bushel, which leaves the grower 20 cents over cost, or $2.50 an acre. On thirty acres of wheat, (and very few farmers raise more than that) the farmer's profit on his wheat crop would be $75, supposing he sold all he raised, but he has to save some for seed and to bread his family.

The average yield of corn is 27.6 bushels per acre. It is quoted at 30 cents per bushel. This would give $8.28 an acre. It is estimated that it costs in the great corn States $7 an acre to produce corn, which would leave the grower $1.28 an acre over the cost.

The average yield of oats is 29.6 bushels per acre, which at 30 cents a bushel (and it will hardly sell for that because there is a large crop and a reduced demand), would give $8.88 an acre, or a little more than corn. We do not know what the cost of producing oats is, but it probably costs as much as corn, leaving less than two dollars an acre profit to the grower. The farmer who cultivates a hundred acres would get out of these three staple crops $2.50 an acre on his wheat, $1.28 on his corn, and about $1.88 on his oats, which, supposing his 100 acres equally divided between the three crops, would give him a little over $185 as profit on his year's work, out of which he has to pay taxes and provide the necessaries for his family for the coming year. Of course there are other things, such as dairy products, poultry, eggs, &c., which in the aggregate bring in considerable money, but these are specialties, the bulk of the farmers depending upon these staple crops, with the stock that is fattened upon them.

This year the hog and cattle crops of the West are short and the corn and oat crop extraordinarily large, which makes it all the worse for the farmer, as he has not meat enough to sell to offset the surplus grain. We do not see where the prosperity can be for the Western farmer as the situation now presents itself, and we do not see how he out of his small returns can contribute much towards the general prosperity.

There is a screw loose somewhere, for it should not be that the farmers of this country, North or South, should be dependent upon partial crop failures for their prosperity or that a full crop should mean disaster to them. There is a world market for the farmer and it ought to be opened to him, and there is a world coin metal which a few men cannot control and he ought to have the benefit of that.

MINOR MENTION.

There are few callings in which the object lesson comes in more pertinently, and in which the example of the successful may be noted with more profit than in farming. As an illustration of this we quote the following, which we find in the Jacksonville, Fla., *Citizen*, as the experience of a Northern farmer who went to Florida eight years ago for his health, which was so much benefitted that he concluded to remain, and bought a hundred acres of land in Washington county. He writes the *American Agriculturist*:

"As I believe in thorough cultivation and diversified farming, I have removed all stumps at comparatively small expense by digging and burning them at odd times, and am thus able to use improved implements. I plow the land deep in the Winter season with heavy two-horse plows, turning over corn, and cotton stalks, and the grasses of various kinds that cover the ground after the cultivation of the crops ceases. This work, I fine, improves the land wonderfully if it is continued from year to year, and land that at first produces only five bushels of corn will now give thirty bushels to an acre. I use good heavy mules and horses, and try to run the plow a little deeper each year, using some commercial fertilizer and all the barn and stable manure that I can make and buy. One of the secrets of successful farming in Florida, or the South is to have all the plowing done by February 1. This plan not only gives ample time during which to plant, but all of the heaviest work can be done while the weather is cool. Besides, it employs the men and teams the year round, and so enables one to do more work with less stock. Deep plowing in Winter, and shallow and frequent cultivation in Summer, will insure success.

"By following this plan I have raised during the past year 1,200 bushels of corn, six carloads of melons, 300 bushels of rice, 600 bushels of sweet potatoes, twenty-one barrels of syrup, 1,000 gallons of wine, five bales of cotton, twenty tons of hay and forage, 150 bushels of pears, eight acres of oats, 2,500 pounds of pork and plenty of field peas, with which to feed milch cows and hogs. I have fattened cows on cull melons, peas and sweet potatoes, with a very little corn. I have plenty of milk and butter the year round for family use, and as good a garden as one would wish to see. I have all the canned pears, grapes, blueberries, peaches, okra and tomatoes that are necessary to furnish the home table. Next year, when more of my trees and vines shall come into bearing, I expect to have thousands of bushels of fruit to dispose of. With this pleasing prospect for the future, and with the good health and appetites enjoyed by myself and family, I am well satisfied with my experience in diversified farming in the South."

* * *

The anti-toxine treatment for diphtheria is receiving pretty strong endorsement from the cities in this country where it has been given a trial. New York city began the treatment in 1891, and was the first city in this country to establish a plant for the production of the curative serum, as we are informed by the New York *Times*, which presents the following figures from the report of the President of the Board of Health, showing the percentage of mortality for the first nine months of the years from 1891 to 1895, inclusive:

Nine Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality Percentage
1891	3.686	1,349	36.59
1892	4,156	1,540	37.59
1893	4,721	1,768	37.84
1894	7,446	2,284	30.67
Total, 1891-4	20,011	6,936	34.66
1895	7.921	1.643	16.43

At the same rate of mortality 19.43 for the four years preceding this the number of deaths would have been about 4,000 less, or in other words 4,000 lives might have been saved by the more general application of this treatment. The endorsement which comes from the city of Boston and from Chicago is equally as strong.

* * *

The statistics of mortality in the cities of this country show some striking figures as to the differences between the races, significant figures in view of the assertion made by some writers that the black race is increasing more rapidly in the South than the white and will eventually outnumber it. The following from the New York *Sanitarian* shows the number of deaths per thousand of population in the cities named, which would probably be a fair average for other cities:

City.	Whites.	Negroes
Chicago, for year 1894	15.05	26.67
New Orleans, August, 1895	21.70	28.29
Baltimore, July, 1895	25.47	46.35
Wilmington, N.C., July, 1895	23.70	28.60
Raleigh, July, 1895	16.90	28.80
Charleston, July, 1895	15.12	46.76
Memphis, July, 1895	20.95	31.01
Nashville, July, 1895	18.03	33.64

The statistics of mortality in the rural districts are not given, but if they were, the difference would doubtless be as great. The reasons for this are apparent. As a rule the negroes pay but little attention to sanitary laws, lead irregular lives, and indulge two much in things that are not good. The wonder is not that the mortality is comparatively so large, but that it isn't larger. This is not altogether their own fault, for the way that many of them have to scuffle along after they procure the necessaries of life, they have little left to procure the comforts, or to provide proper medical attention when sickness comes.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— Spain is officially said to have lost so far in Cuba one brigadier general, 185 other officers, and 1,811 soldiers. And still she is not satisfied. She is constantly sending more troops to the land of the machete.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— Cuba is such a large producer of sugar and tobacco that a continuance of the rebellion which now disarranges the business of the island must be reckoned with in the markets for those products. It is essential from a commercial standpoint that the people of the United States should keep an observant eye upon Cuban affairs. We like to sweeten our coffee and to smoke our pipes without paying too dearly for the luck.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Nothing is said in the published abstract of the report to the New York Medical Society about the mortality in diphtheritic cases due to the use of anti-toxine, but as there is a remarkable reduction of mortality from the disease as compared with preceding years, it is safe to assume that the virtue is not as dangerous as it seemed to be at one time. The fact that only half as many deaths are reported from diphtheria for the year is of great importance, although the percentage of deaths to cases is not stated.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Rep.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Elizabeth City *Economist*: Departed this life on Wednesday, at Bellcross, in Camden county, Wiley G. Ferebee, aged 87 years. Mr. Ferebee was one of Camden's most prominent citizens.

— Jonesboro *Progress*: The Lick Creek Gold Mining Company, one and a half miles from Jonesboro, have one of the richest mines in the State, and are putting in stamping mills and other machinery to gather in the yellow metal. Rev. J. A. Whiteman, who is interested in this company, has discovered another rich vein near town, which he will develop at once.

— Kinston *Free Press*: The new hoisery machinery at the Orion Knitting Mills is about in good working order. With this additional machinery about twenty more hands are employed. The mill now gives employment to about 130 operatives. This mill has proved a blessing to Kinston. Our people ought to co operate in the establishment of other manufacturing industries.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: Dr. Wm. M. Clark, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Franklin county, is dead; aged 74 years and 11 months. —— The death of Mr. R. H. H. Paschall, which occurred at his home near Middleburg last week, loses to Vance county one of its best and most estimable citizens. Mr. Paschall was a little more than 68 years old.

— Smithfield *Herald*: A horse trade was made here recently in which one man gave the other man a deed for his wife as the difference between the horses. The man with the deed for the abandoned wife had not presented his claim Monday but she found out he had it and asked him to let her see it, which he did. He did not seem anxious to press his claim. The woman consulted a justice of the peace to see if she could not prosecute the maker of the deed.

— Yadkin *Ripple*: It seems as if most of the tobacco which escaped destruction by frost is destined to be destroyed by fire, reports having reached us of the burning of about one hundred barns of the weed in this part of the State during the past four or five weeks. As the original crop was under an average, and almost one-half of that has been destroyed by frost and fire, prices will go up this winter, or we are unable to read the signs of the times.

— Charlotte *News*: Bill Ming, colored, aged 25 and a barber by profession, was found dead this morning in an open space near a piece of woods west of the Victor Mills. There was a hole in his head into which a walking cane could be thrust, and nearby a deck of cards was scattered on the ground. That told at a glance that a gambling party during the night had broken up with a murder. The supposition is that Ming and his companion had been gambling and Ming was probably getting away with the money when he was shot and robbed. The body lay fifty feet from the place where the cards were found. It is the habit of colored men to go to the woods about Charlotte to gamble. Not very long ago, a negro was killed in a game, and left to rot in a piece of woods on Schiff's farm.

TWINKLINGS.

— Burglar—Your money or your life.

Sleepy Father—Take both, but don't wake the baby.—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Juteleigh—I don't see how you can care to live in the suburbs.

Commutely—Why not? It keeps me out of New York on Sundays.—*N. Y. World.*

"Papa," said a boy, "I know what makes people laugh in their sleeve."

"Well, my son, what makes them?"

"'Cause that's where their funny bone is."—*Tit Bits.*

—Visitor (in botanical garden)—You have some very interesting plants here.

Citizen (proudly)—Yes, but wait until you see our garbage plant.—*Washington Star.*

— Mrs. Slimson (severely)—Willie, this lady complains that you have been fighting with her little boy, and wants you to promise never to do so again.

Willie (to lady)—You needn't be afraid, ma'am. Your boy will keep out of my way after this.—*Harper's Bazar.*

RECONCILED.

We parted where the shadows crept
Along the valley, damp and chill,
And low the waiting breezes swept
Around the solitary hill;
And Love was beaten back by Pride
With angry word and bitter speech,
Till, pausing where the paths divide,
We turned in silence each from each.

Have we been happy? Was the thing
We strove for really worth the strife?
What gifts could Scorn and Anger bring
Save broken vows and severed life?
Oh, sweet blue eyes, with trouble dim!
Oh, tender glance, half frank, half shy;
Love's cup runs over at the brim,
And shall we lightly put it by?

Dear, lay thine hand in mine once more,
In perfect trust of heart and mind;
Turn to the happier days before—
Leave we the darker hours behind.
From Life's dark Past new hopes are born,
The jarring discords slowly cease;
And through an ever-brightening morn
Sweet Love walk hand in hand with Peace.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Lying is *deceiving*, whether by word, act or silence.

— Influence is the exhalation of character.—*Taylor.*

— We wish for more in life than for more of it.—*Jean Ingelow.*

— We live no more of our time here than we live well.—*Carlyle.*

-- The little done vanishes from the sight of him who looks forward to what is still to do.—*Goethe.*

— Let us believe neither half the good people tell us of ourselves, nor half the evil they say of others.—*J. Petit-Senn.*

— Some people have an idea that they comfort the afflicted when they groan over them. Don't drive a hearse through a man's soul.—*Talmage.*

— The attempt to serve God without love is like rowing against the tide. Love makes duty sweet. The angels are swift-winged in God's service because they love him. Jacob thought seven years but little for the love he had for Rachel. Love is never weary.—*Watson.*

— A preacher makes a mistake to carry with him into the pulpit any of the unpleasant rumors that may have reached his ears during the week. The best way to kill a feud is to ignore it. But while ignoring, be sure to keep in a good humor.—*Greensboro Christian Advocate.*

— If this land is suffered to increase and develop in wealth and population without the controlling power of pure religion, the next fifty years will not pass without serious calamities. Nations live by right and die by wrong. This is a law which God has written in a swath of fire on the field of history. Home missions teach righteousness to old and young; they mold opinion in its plastic condition; they are as salt thrown into corrupt communities, and as light sweetening dark and sour places.—*C. A. Stoddard, D. D.*

EVOLUTION OF WHIST.

Three Distinct Eras In the History of the Game.

Whist, says the London Graphic, is of English origin, but in the beginning it seems to have been called "triumph," a name which was afterward corrupted into "trump." "Gammer Gurton's Needle" has the distinction of first mentioning the game. The eighteenth century saw whist in its primitive form, the whole object of the game being to win tricks by leading high cards or by trumping.

This form of the game is still largely played in the family circle. Then came the era of Hoyle, which may be said to have lasted from 1730 to 1860, and taught players to think not only of their own hands, but of the other hands also and to take advantage of the positions of the cards in them. Hoyle also taught that trumps might be more profitably employed than in simple trumping and showed that they might be used to disarm the adversaries and to obtain secondary advantages in trick making by other suits of less apparent power.

It was not until 1859 that the philosophical era can be said to have begun, and the origin of the new movement was a knot of young men at Cambridge known as th Little Whist school. This body kept records of their games, but no one thought of making the data known until Dr. Pole, in 1861, writing a paper on games at cards for Macmillan's Magazine, remarked in a note that it would be a good thing if model games at whist could be published. Mr. Henry Jones wrote to say that he possessed the notes of the Little Whist school, and the result was that in the following year Mr. Jones published under the name of Cavendish his book on the principles of whist illustrated by hands played completely through. Coherence in the system of play was still wanting, and this Dr. Pole supplied in 1864 with his essay on the theory of the modern scientific game of whist.

ADVICE FOR ANGLERS.

The Marvelous Beauties of Nature More to Be Enjoyed Than Killing Fish.

"O gentle angler, you who are fortunate enough to get away from the business treadmill, look to it that you take your sport as an honest angler should. It may be great fun to kill them as fast as you can drag them out; there may be a certain satisfaction in killing more than the other fellow can show; but, believe me, these feats do not constitute the real pleasures of angling. One need not be forever staring at an arching rod or straining silk. One's ears need not always be filled with the click of a string spewing, string eating nondescript clock, which measures the life of a captive as our watches measure our days. An angling outfit offers many better things than dead fish.

"The marvelous life stirring in every thing, the merry gossip of the brook, the ceaseless music of joyous birds, the hues of countless flowers, the perfumed, lazy breeze, the beauty, healthfulness and purity of it all will yield to the observing anglers more lasting pleasure than ever falls to the lot of the man who fishes for count and estimates his gratification by the amount of life he can destroy within a given time. No fish should be taken that cannot be properly used, and no man worthy of the name of gentleman angler will kill for count. It is not all—nay, 'tis not half—of fishing to kill fish!"—Outing.

Lifting Power of Roots.

A Tennessee correspondent, signing himself "One Curious to Know," makes the following inquiry: "There are here in the street sidewalks, which are paved with very heavy flagstone, shade and magnolia grandiflora trees from 20 to 30 years old. The stones weigh from 50 to 200 pounds each, and many over that, yet the roots of these trees, especially the magnolia, raise the flag and curbstones high as if by hand or lever power. Now, wherein is the power?"

The exact nature of these lifting powers has not been accurately determined, so far as the conductors of this magazine know. The immense power, however, has long been recognized. A mushroom has been known to lift a heavy paving stone in one night; but, after all, this lifting power is not much greater than the sustaining power of the branches themselves. It must have often occurred to observers that the leverage possessed by some of the horizontal branches of trees must be enormous. Just in sight of where this paragraph was written is a horizontal branch of elm extending at least 30 feet, and not more than 8 inches thick at the point where it starts from the main branch. The weight of the smaller branchlets which this has to sustain is probably not less than 100 pounds, yet it has taken that horizontal direction for some four or five years and is still not an inch out of its horizontal line. There is a fine field for original discovery in this direction.—Meehan's Monthly.

No one has ever spoken a timely truth without awakening some musical echoes of encouragement and applause.—Galveston News.

In India a native may board comfortably for 6 cents a day.

THE VETERAN.

It was the night of the Grant celebration. He was standing in front of the Auditorium. It was not time to open the doors of the great hall, but he came early so that he would be certain of getting in.

There was a look of expectancy mingled with a trace of sadness on his face.

"I read in the papers how they were going to celebrate the general's birthday here this evening," he said, "and I came down to listen to the speeches. My daughter Maggie fixed me up a bit so as I'd look sort o' respectable in the crowd o' fine people that's coming. Maggie wanted to come, too, but we're not very well off, and she hasn't any cloak. She said her hat was out of style, and she was afraid that some people might laugh at it. You know there are people who will laugh at other people's clothes. Now, I never cared for style myself, no more did the general. I've seen him when he wasn't dressed as well as I am now, and I've had this suit four years, but thousands of men were cheering him as he rode by and ready to follow him right down into the valley o' death. I told Maggie not to mind if she wasn't in style. While she ain't got any cloak she's got a good warm shawl that belonged to her mother. Her hat is only a little faded thing she bought winter before last, but she looks purty in it. But she wouldn't come. She said I could tell her about it when I got back. Maggie felt bad because she couldn't come, for she thinks almost as much of the general as I do ever since I told her how he once did me and the boys in my regiment a great favor—saved us from disgrace.

"Yes, sir, I'll tell you about it. It was the Second Iowa infantry—Colonel Tuttle. You may have heard of the Second Iowa—first regiment over the breastworks at Donelson. I was in Company A, first rank, going up the hill—a hard hill to climb, sir—but that charge was something more than life and death to us. The reputation of the Second Iowa was at stake, and Grant was watching us.

"Before we went to Donelson we were in camp near a medical college. There were some wild boys in the Second Iowa and I was one of them. We got into that college one night and we raised the old Harry. We unjointed some of the skeletons and the others we stuffed full of baled hay. We put soldiers' clothes on some of them, with caps cocked on the side of their heads, and stuck pipes in their mouths and had a good time generally. The next day we were off for Donelson, but we had not gone far before we discovered that something was wrong. All the other regiments were marching with their flags flying and bands playing, while we were tramping along with furled colors and muffled drums. The doctors had reported us to Colonel Tuttle and he had ordered us to march that way to punish us. We were disgraced. The other regiments heard of it and made sport of us. We felt pretty bad, but we laughed among ourselves over the way we fixed those skeletons.

"The Second Iowa wasn't in the first charges on Donelson that were repulsed. We were sitting around like schoolboys with dunces' caps on their heads, and we were getting madder and madder all the time. Something had to be done to redeem the honor of the regiment. We hit on a plan that pleased all the boys. It was to send a delegation to Colonel Tuttle with a request to allow the Second Iowa to lead the next charge on Donelson, and we told him we would take the fort or not a man would come back. The colonel didn't approve of it. He said it was throwing away human lives, but he agreed to send our regiment to Brigadier General W. F. Smith. The brigadier said he couldn't do it; that he would not be responsible for ordering another charge on the works, but he was willing to submit the request to General Grant.

"A courier mounted his horse and started for Grant's headquarters, and we were on the anxious seat till he got back. Our blood was up and we meant business. Among ourselves we threatened all sorts of things if our request was denied. But Grant did not disappoint us. He never did. You could always rely on Grant when it came to a question of fighting.

"When the courier came riding back on the dead run, he waved a piece of white paper which looked like an order, and the Second Iowa set up a yell. General Smith had written on our request an official reference to the commander. Under this General Grant wrote with a pencil:

"Tell them to charge. U. S. GRANT.

"Short and to the point. That was like the general. You never heard such a cheer as we gave. We were going to show the other regiments that the Second Iowa was not a regiment to be made sport of; that it was fit for something besides turning a medical college topsy turvy.

"We went up that hill and over the outer works—some of us did. We lay all night in the rain on that hillside, ready to take the inner works next day if Grant should give the word. There were enough of us left to do it, too, but you know the balance of the story. 'What terms?' says Buckner. 'Unconditional surrender,' says Grant. Never wasted words, the general didn't.

"No, sir, I didn't lose my arm at Donelson. I was at Appomattox and came home a sound man.

"A major? No, sir; only a private. I went in a private, and I came out a private, and I'm proud of it. The general thought as much of a private soldier as he did of an officer, if the private did his duty. Didn't you notice, sir, that in Nast's picture of the surrender, unveiled at Galena today, Grant has on the uniform of a private, with shoulder straps to show his rank. Ain't that enough to make a man proud that he was only a private?

"Pension? No, sir; I made a living by hard work until 1884, when I lost my arm in a sawmill. Went through the war from Fort Henry to Appomattox, and then lost my arm in a sawmill. Tough? You bet! Yes; I asked for a pension in 1886. I couldn't make much of a living with one arm. Getting poorer and poorer, and Maggie working herself nearly to death to help earn our living, but they rejected me. I ain't complaining. Maybe they were right about it. I didn't get hurt in the war. I got mad about it at the time and said I wouldn't take a pension after that if it was offered to me. Yes, sir; that's what I did. I said I'd I'd be d——d if I would.

"Maggie cheered me up a good deal. She said she'd help me get along, and she has."

He had been talking so earnestly that he had not noticed the opening of the doors of the great hall, and that crowds were passing in.

Just then a carriage was driven to the curb where he was standing, and the white haired widow and lovely daughter of the great general alighted. The veteran drew himself up straight, uncovered, and stood at "attention," with his hat held by the side of his head as they passed.

As he turned to follow them in he said in a voice that trembled a little:

"I wish Maggie was here."—Exchange.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve a poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

oc 14 tf fr su we W 2p

BORROWING TROUBLE.

How Some Persons Make Pastoral Work a Burden to Their Pastors.

Several well known clergymen of this city were chatting together at the close of a ministerial gathering a few days ago, when one of them remarked that one of the hardest things he had to contend with in his work as a pastor was the disposition of many members of his church to borrow trouble.

"I can nearly always find some way to comfort persons suffering from present troubles," said the minister, "but I am always discouraged when I find a parishioner worrying over some anticipated trouble that will probably never materialize."

"That is my experience, too," remarked another of the group, "and I had an amusing example of it in my own house not long ago. I went into my study after breakfast one morning and was astonished to find one of the servants sitting on the floor in front of the grate fire, crying and moaning as if her heart would break.

"'Why, Mary,' said I, 'what in the world is the matter with you?'

"'Oh, sir,' she answered, 'I got to thinking, sir—boohoo!—that suppose I should get married, sir—boohoo!—and should have a fine baby boy, sir—boohoo!—and he should grow big enough to walk, sir—boohoo—and he should get in front of a fire like this, sir—boohoohoo!—and should fall into it and be burned to death, sir, whatever would I do, sir, and how would I feel, sir,' and then the tears and wails came so fast she couldn't speak at all.

"Now," continued the minister, "how could I comfort a person who borrowed trouble like that? I certainly couldn't do it trying to convince the girl she would never be married, and so I simply made no effort to console her, but told her to go to her room and stay there until she had recovered her lost wits."—New York Herald.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ⅌ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ⅌ lb	7½	@	7½
Shoulders ⅌ lb	6	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ⅌ lb	6½	@	6
Shoulders ⅌ lb	5½	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ⅌ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ⅌ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ⅌ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	47½
Virginia Meal	50	@	50
COTTON TIES— ⅌ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—⅌ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—⅌ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—⅌ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard	5		6¼
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen	10	@	12
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel	6 00	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ⅌ keg	3 50	@	3 75
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—⅌ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice,	2 75	@	3 00
Straight	3 65	@	3 75
First Patent		@	4 25
GLUE—⅌ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	50
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	50
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	70	@	75
HIDES, ⅌ lb—			
Green	....	@	6
Dry	....	@	8
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ⅌ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	9
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ⅌ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	22
" " " in bbls	....	@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	26
NAILS, ⅌ keg Cut, 60d basis		@	2 30
PORK, ⅌ barrel—			
City Mess	14 00	@	14 50
Rump		@	13 50
Prime		@	14 00
ROPE, ⅌ lb	10	@	22
SALT ⅌ sack Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	...
American	....	@	65
on 125 ⅌ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb—Standard Granu'd	4⅞	@	5
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4½
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4½
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ⅌ lb—Northern	3¼	@	....
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ⅌ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	12½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for country and 25¾ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl for Strained, and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on 'Change steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard, $1 20; Virgin and Yellow Dip, $1 60.

COTTON.—Market closed quiet on a basis of 8⅜c for Middling.

Ordinary	6⅛	cts ⅌ lb
Good Ordinary	7⅝	" "
Low Middling	8 7-16	" "
Middling	8⅜	" "
Good Middling	9 15-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	2,911	bales
Spirits Turpentine	198	casks
Rosin	856	bbls
Tar	359	bbls
Crude Turpentine	43	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Evening—Money on call was nominal at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was easy; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for sixty days and 488@488½ for demand. Commercial bills 486¼@487. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 111¾; United States twos 97½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was sold at 67½@67⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 19—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 9⅜c; middling 9⅛c.

Cotton futures to-day closed weak; October 8 73, November 8 73, December 8 80, January 8 86, February 8 90, March 8 95; April 8 99, May 9 04, June 9 08. Sales 287,200 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 452 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,097 bales; to France —— bales; to Continent 2,033 bales; forwarded —— bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners 145 bales; stock (actual) 153,467 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,411 bales; exports to Great Britain 15,983 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 32,365 bales; stock 767,578.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 1,100,502 bales; exports to Great Britain 247,559 bales; exports to France 28,197 bales; exports to the Continent 185,410 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Evening.—Flour—the market was dull but steady; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 60; fair to fancy $2 80@3 45; patents $3 50@3 75; Minnesota clear $2 75@3 25; patents $3 35@4 20; low extra $2 25@2 60; city mills $3 85@4 00; do patents $4 20@4 45; Southern dull, steady, common to fair extra $2 10@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 30. Wheat—spot dull but steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 68½c; afloat 70c; options opened dull at ⅛c advance, declined and closed easy at ⅛c below yesterday, with a moderate trade; No. 2 red October 66½c; December 67; March 70c; May 70½c. Corn—spot quiet and steady; No. 2 at elevator 38⅝c; afloat 39⅝c; options were fairly active and advanced ⅛c, but closed steady and unchanged in prices to ⅛c decline; October 37⅝c; November 36⅞c; December 35½; May 35⅝c. Oats—spot quiet and easier; options dull and easier; October 23⅝c; November 23⅝c; December 23⅜c; May 25½c; spot—No. 2, 23½c; No. 2 white 25c; mixed Western 24@26. Hay strong and demand good; spring 72½@75c; good to choice 85@95c. Wool firm, demand moderate; domestic fleece 16@22; pulled 25@34c. Beef steady and dull; family $9 00@12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 00; beef hams were quiet at $15 00; tierced beef dull; city extra India mess $16 00@17 00; cut meats dull and steady; pickled bellies 6⅝@6⅝c; shoulders 6¼@6⅝c; hams 9½c; middles nominal. Lard dull, easy; Western steam closed at $5 97½ asked; city $5 65; October $5 97½, nominal; refined quiet; Continent $6 40; South America $6 75; compound $4 62½@4 87½. Pork dull, steady; mess $9 75@10 00. Butter steady and quiet; State dairy 12@21; do creamery 22½@23c; Western dairy 10@15c; Elgins 23c. Eggs quiet and steady; State and Pennsylvania 20@21½c; per case —; Western fresh 18@20; do per case —. Tallow was quoted quiet and easy; city 4¼@4 5-16c; country 4⅜@4⅝c. Cotton seed oil firm and dull; crude 24c; yellow prime 28c, do off grade 27@27½. Rice—market steady; domestic, fair to extra 3⅝@6c; Japan 3⅝@3⅝c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle good to choice 26@32c; demand fair and choice firm. Peanuts quiet. Coffee steady and 7@20 points down; October $15 30; November $15 00@15 05; December $14 80; March $14 25@14 40; May $13 95@14 00; spot Rio dull and easy; No. 7 $16 00@16 12½. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 3⅛c; refined steady; off A 4 5-16@4⅜; standard A 4⅝; granulated 4⅝@5c; cut-loaf 5⅜c; crushed 5⅜c; confectioner's A 4⅝; powdered 5c; cubes 5c. Freights to Liverpool fairly active and steady: cotton per steamer 7-64d; grain per steamer 2⅜d.

CHICAGO, October 19—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 59@60¾; No. 2 red 60@63½. Corn—No. 2 30½c. Oats—No. 2 18¼c. Mess pork, per 100 bbls, $8 25@8 87½. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 52½@5 55. Rib sides, per 100 lbs $4 85@5 90. Dry salted shoulders boxes per 100 lbs. $5 37½@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 37½@5 62½. Whiskey, per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 59⅝@59¾, 59¾, 59, 59@59½c; December 60⅝@60¾, 60¾, 60, 60@60½; May 64⅜, 64¾, 64, 64@64½. Corn—October 30½, 30½, 29⅝, 29⅝; November 29⅜, 29⅜, 29⅜, 29⅜c; December 27⅞, 27⅞, 27⅝, 28⅝c; May 29½, 29½, 29¼, 29¼c. Oats—No. 2 October 17⅝, 17¾, 17⅝, 17¾c; December 18⅛, 18⅛, 17⅞, 17⅞; May 20⅝, 20⅝, 20⅜, 20⅜c. Mess pork—per bbl, October $8 20, 8 20, 8 20, 8 20; January $9 37½, 9 37½, 9 20, 9 25; May $9 62½, 9 65, 9 52½, 9 52½. Lard, per 100 lbs, October $5 60, 5 60, 5 52½, 5 52½; January $5 67½, 5 70, 5 62½, 5 65; May $5 85, 5 85, 5 80, 5 82½. Short ribs, 100 per lbs, October $4 90, 4 90, 4 85, 4 85; November $4 65, 4 65, 4 65, 4 65; January $4 75, 4 75, 4 67½, 4 67½.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat easy; No. 2 red spot and October 65½@65½c; December 66@67½c; Steamer No. 2 red 62½@62½c. Southern by sample 66@66½c; do on grade 63½@66½c. Corn steady; mixed spot 37⅝@37⅞c; October 37½@37½c; November 35@35½c; year 33¾@34c; January 33¾@33⅞c; Southern white 36@37c; do yellow 37½@38½c. Oats steady—No. 2 white Western 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed do 23@23½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Oct. 19.—Galveston, quiet at 8 15-16c; net receipts 7,997 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 8¾c, net receipts 1,981 bales; Baltimore nominal at 9¼, net receipts — bales; Boston, easy at 9¼c, net receipts 789 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 8⅜c, net receipts 2,911 bales; Philadelphia, weak at 9⅜c, net receipts 221 bales; Savannah, nominal at 8⅝c, net receipts 7,576 bales, New Orleans, weak at 9 1-16c, net receipts 14,690 bales; Mobile, weak at 8 11-16c; net receipts 2,693 bales; Memphis, quiet at 8¾, net receipts 690 bales; Augusta, quiet at 8⅝c, net receipts 2,179 bales; Charleston, quiet, price not quoted, net receipts 3,896 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand moderate and prices lower. American middling 4 29-32d. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 6,600 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 5,000 bales, of which 300 were American. Futures opened weak and demand fair. October and November 4 44-64d; November and December 4 43-64, 4 44-64@4 43-64d; December and January 4 44-64, 4 45-64@4 44 64d; January and February 4 47-64, 4 46-64, 4 45-64, 4 46 64, 4 47-64, 4 46 64, 4 45-64@4 46-64d; February and March 4 57-64, 4 46 64, 4 47-64@4 48-64d; March and April 4 49-64, 4 48-64, 4 47-64, 4 49-64@4 48 64d; April and May 4 49 64, 4 50-64@4 51-64d; May and June 4 51-64, 4 52 64@4 51-64d; June and July 4 54-64@4 52-64d. Futures quiet.

1 P M—Cotton—American middling fair 5 13-32d; good middling 4 3-16d; low middling 4 23-32d; good ordinary 4 19-32d; ordinary 4 13 32d; American middling 4 13-16d; October and November 4 48 64d seller; November and December 4 43 64d seller; December and January 4 43-64@4 44-64d buyer; January and February 4 45-64d seller; February and March 4 46-64d buyer; March and April 4 47-64@4 48-64d value; April and May 4 49-64d seller; May and June 4 50-64d buyer; June and July 4 51-64@4 52-64d value; July and August 4 53 64d seller. Futures closed easy.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pawnee, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr W T Daggett, Ward, Point Caswell.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, 1895.

STEAMSHIPS.

Gloucester City, 1409 tons, Dwyer, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Arion (Br), 1,823 tons, Sargent, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Dorset (Br), 1,639 tons, Fettes, J H Sloan.

Haxby, 2,252 tons, Brown, Alex Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Georgetta Lawrence, 292 tons, Rawlings, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Jas E Bayles, 393 tons, Darling, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Red Wing, 415 tons, Haywood, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Thos W Stone, 375 tons, Newcomb, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Jennie Lockwood, 376 tons, Hathorn, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

M C Haskell, 334 tons, Winfield, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Cecrges (Haytien), 141 tons, Gezequel, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Argo (Nor), 600 tons, Arentsen, Heide & Co.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C., are now showing

a very desirable line of

COOKING STOVES,

Oil Heaters

of several kinds, styles and sizes.

They will certainly give you as low prices for first quality goods as any house can possibly do and be successful. They realize the competition that confronts them, but the heavier the load the harder they must pull. oct 13 tf

Waverley BICYCLES.

Are the Highest of All High Grades.

Warranted superior to any Machine built in the world, regardless of price.

Guaranty Backed by a Million Dollar Company

Whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money as the Waverley has no superior. Catalogue free.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. H. Wright, Exclusive Agent

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THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes,

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While it also includes all minor departments of Rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—*When to Buy and When to Sell.* It is liberally Illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription Price is $2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

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TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS,	in one remittance		$
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do	10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do	do.	15

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100 Barrels

FAT, LARGE SIZE SEPTEMBER MULLETS,

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Canned Goods Cheese, &c., which I offer at lowest prices. B. F. KEITH, 128 and 130 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

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Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

What is Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C·A·S·T·O·R·I·

CASTORIA

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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One Cent a Word.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

NIGHT MUSIC.

In garden deeps a mandola is singing.
Come to the old bench which the mosses hide,
Come with soft kisses and with touch of springtide,
To the deepest garden come, and with eyes of morning,
In garden deeps a mandola is singing.

In garden deeps throbs the guitar in pleading.
Come before Eros, where the leaves are greenest.
Swear that thou lovest me. Ah, today thou gleanest
The flower of my heart, and my heart is trembling!
In garden deeps throbs the guitar in pleading.

In garden deeps the violins are crying.
The faun is mocking, peering through the trees,
The chilly moon has tinged the marble frieze.
All things are mortal. Hark to the hours a-flying!
In garden deeps the violins are crying.

—Charles Berard.

DREAM OF AN HOUR.

Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.

It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences, veiled hints that revealed in half concealing. Her husband's friend, Richards, was there, too, near her. It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railway disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed." He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram and had hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance. She wept at once, with sudden wild abandonment, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had spent itself, she went away to her room alone. She would have no one follow her.

There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all a-quiver with the new spring life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his wares.

The notes of a distant song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows twittered in the eaves.

There were patches of blue sky, showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window.

She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams.

She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

There was something coming to her, and she was waiting for it fearfully. What was it? She did not know. It was too subtle and elusive to name, but she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her, through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

How her bosom rose and fell tumultuously. She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will—as powerless as her two white, slender hands would have been.

When she abandoned herself, a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips. She said it over and over under her breath, "Free, free, free!" The vacant stare and look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes. They staid keen and bright. Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.

She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her. A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial.

She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead. But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely, and she opened and spread her arms wide out to them in hearty welcome.

There would be no one to live for during those coming years. She would live for herself. There would be no powerful will bending her in that blind persistence with which men and women believe that they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow creature. A kind intention or a cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination.

And yet she had loved him—sometimes. Often she had not. What did it matter! What could love, the unsolved mystery, count in face of this possession of self assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being?

"Free! Body and soul free!" she kept on whispering to herself.

Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for admission. "Louise, open the door! Please open the door—you will make yourself ill. What are you doing? For goodness sake, open the door!"

"Go away. I am not making myself ill." No; she was drinking in a very elixir of life through that open window before her.

How fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her—spring days and summer days and all sorts of days that would be her own. She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long. It was only yesterday she had thought, with a shudder, that life might be long.

She arose at length and opened the door to her sister's importunities. There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of victory. She clasped her sister's waist, and together they descended the stairs. Richards stood waiting for them at the bottom.

Some one was opening the front door with a latchkey. It was Brently Mallard who entered, a little travel stained, composedly carrying his bag and umbrella. He had been far from the scene of the accident and did not even know there had been one. He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry, at Richards' quick motion to screen him from the view of his wife.

But Richards was too late.

When the doctors came, they said she had died of heart disease.—New York Journal.

Income of American Churches.

The Independent has gathered figures to show the contributions to churches in the United States for all purposes during 1894. All the leading denominations are included, except the Unitarian. The total amount of these contributions is $37,991,655. This sum was contributed by 10,767,686 members of churches, which means average contributions of $3.16 from each member. The largest average per member is found among the Universalists, who each paid $32.18, while the Protestant Episcopalians paid $20.71; the Congregationalists, $18.44; the Northern Presbyterians, $15.97, while the African Methodists' average is only $2.70, and the Cumberland Presbyterian, $3.67.

An Investor.

"By the way, I heard Thumins talking about having a sum of money to invest as soon as he found an opening."

"Oh, you did?"

"Yes. And the next thing he did was to drop three pennies into the slot machine. I wonder if that were not what he meant?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Long Sentences.

Ex-Senator Evarts was given, in the preparation of his speeches and opinions, to exceedingly long and involved though perfectly lucid sentences. This gave rise to more or less jocular criticism on the part of the press. Some one mentioned it to Evarts one day. His eye twinkled as he said: "Yes, I know there are two classes of people who are very much opposed to long sentences; one is telegraph operators, and the other is criminals."

MUSCLE SUASION.

I was on the road to Jericho. At a place called Bluerum we stopped 15 minutes. There had been a cock fight, and several other fights, and a big crowd there that day, and everybody was in high glee.

The New Jericho delegation returned by our train, and rougher looking samples of rustic rowdydom it would have been difficult to find, even in that favored region. Among them was a strapping six footer, a very Hercules in proportions, with a cock o' the walk sort of swagger about him, who took possession of two seats, depositing his body on one and deadheading his legs on the other. One cheek was puffed out by an underlying quid, while ever and anon, with a back action jerk, he would send near a gill of tobacco juice over his shoulder, which those within range had the privilege of dodging or taking the consequences of, as they liked. As for his conversation, the curse of Ernulphus or the table talk of a Flanders messroom in Uncle Toby's time, in point of maledictory power, was weak in comparison.

At the next station a young lady came on board, beautiful as Venus and modest as Dian. How so rare a flower came to bloom in such a wild was a question to puzzle over. But there was no time to settle it. The lady was standing, and all the seats were occupied. I was on the point of offering mine, when a youthful looking gentleman, of prepossessing manners and appearance, stepped forward and addressed the couchant Hercules:

"Allow me," he said politely, "to turn over the back of this seat."

"Hey?" the other grunted.

The request was repeated.

"See you durned first!" was the gruff response.

"But, sir"— the gentleman began to expostulate.

"Lookee here, you," blustered the bully, "don't you offer to go for to rile me! That's my advice, an I gives it free, 'cause I feel a intrust in you."

"But this lady is entitled to a seat," the stranger persisted.

"Give her your own then an stop your chin music, or, by hoky, you will rile me!"

As a last resort, the gentleman appealed to the conductor, who chanced to be passing. But the latter declined to interfere. Such things must be left to courtesy. Besides it was not his place to take part in the disputes of passengers. So saying, he went his way, punching tickets and taking no further heed.

"Dod blast you, you hev riled me!" shouted the bully, springing to his feet and striding up to the young man, who didn't seem quite sensible of his danger. "You've gone an stuck your nose inter other people's business, an I'm goin to pull it!"

An attempt was made to suit the action to the word, but before the metaphorically offending member had been so much as touched something—it moved so swiftly I couldn't be positive it was the gentleman's fist—took Hercules on the jaw and sent him sprawling to the other end of the car. He didn't get up immediately, and when he did he seemed a little bewildered as to whether he had been knocked down or the train had run off the track. He had had enough, at all events, wherever it came from, as was manifest from the subdued air with which he took his departure for the smoking car, whither his companions soon followed, no doubt secretly chuckling at the result, as usually do the chums of a whipped bully.

Pap Kilderkin, the proprietor of the New Jericho Rest, was the most communicative of hosts. Before bedtime that night I was thoroughly and accurately "up" in all the gossip of the place and had its scandalous statistics at my fingers' ends.

Among other things, I learned that "stated preaching" had hitherto been among the wants of the community, but that a "supply" had been at length obtained, and the new minister was expected to enter on his duties on the morrow.

"And a refreshin season he'll hev of it," said Pap.

"Why so?" I asked.

"Oh! Bill Grinkey an' t'other chap's goin to break him in termorror, an ef you want to see fun I'd edwise you to go thar."

And I did go—not "to see fun," but, I trust, from better motives. Pap went, too—by what prompted I prefer not judging.

When we reached the church, the minister had not yet made his appearance, though a goodly number of hearers had already assembled. A few minutes later yesterday's delegation to the Bluerum cockfight, headed by the vanquished bully, sauntered in and walked noisily down the aisle.

"That's Bill Grinkey," whispered Pap, "an them's t'other chaps."

"Make way for the mourners!" sang out Bill, crowding with his companions into a front seat, where a boisterous conversation was struck up, mingled with an incessant crackling of peanuts.

"I kin tell you thar programme," Pap continued. "A pack o' crackers'll be tetched off doorin the fust hyme, an a pair o' game chickens as a couple o' them chaps got in thar pockets'll be sot fightin as soon as the tex's gin out, arter which gen'ral Ned'll be in order."

A sudden silence fell upon the congregation. Not a murmur was heard, and the peanuts ceased to crackle. Looking up, I saw the new minister in the pulpit, and guess my surprise at recognizing him as the young man that had struck out so deftly from his shoulder the day before!

With a clear, manly voice he gave out a hymn, which was sung through without interruption. A prayer was offered amid profound and decorous silence. Another hymn followed, and then a sermon, earnest, plain, practical and without a word of cant in it. From the beginning to the end of the exercises not an unseemly sound was heard, save a single incipient crow, promptly choked off, from one of the invisible chickens.

"I say, Bill," I overheard from one of "t'other chaps" as they made their way out, "that parson's a trump. He preaches a downright good lick an fights fair."

It was easy to see the new minister's status was settled. I have since heard that Bill Grinkey became an exemplary member of the church and the parson the happy husband of the lady as whose champion he first achieved popularity.—Judge Clark in New York News.

A Smart Clerk.

"Joseph," said the merchant to the bright young man with the best of references, "the bookkeeper tells me you have lost the key of the safe, and he cannot get at the books."

"Yes, sir, one of them. You gave me two, you remember."

"Yes; I had duplicates made in case of accident. And the other one?"

"Oh, sir, I took care of that. I was afraid I might lose one of them, you know."

"And is the other all right?"

"Yes, sir; I put it where there is no danger of it's being lost. It is in the safe, sir!"—Tit-Bits.

Kansas Sod Houses.

The farmer cuts the slabs of sod for building purposes just as sod is cut for transplanting grass.

The buffalo grass indigenous to the western Kansas country grows like a thick mat of closely curling tough herbage, reminding one of the kinky hair of a Guinea negro. The slabs of this sod, about 15 by 24 inches and 4 inches thick, hold together like rolls of thick felt.

They are laid in courses like building stone and pressed closely together, and the roof is made of timbers and frequently thatched. The inside is then smoothed with the native lime, which makes an excellent plaster.

The coat of lime is sometimes applied outside also, but usually these sod houses present a natural dun color like the winter prairie. In some cases the floor is made by excavating a few feet and then tramping the ground solid with horses; otherwise a regular wood floor is laid.

The window and door frames are fitted as in the building stone houses. The sod house contains frequently only one room, but some have two and even three rooms. The elements tend to make one mass of the sod rather than dissipate and crumble it.

They last about five years.—Kansas City Star.

His Literary Ability.

Miss Soulful—My dear, I congratulate you on your engagement to Mr. Bullion, but I am so sorry he doesn't write poetry.

Miss Getthere—It is true he doesn't write poetry, but as a writer of checks he possesses distinguished ability, and so I think I'll get along very well.—New York Tribune.

SEALING WAX.

Some Interesting Facts as to Its Make, Color and Fashion.

It is singular enough that the oldest known printed recipe for making common sealing wax, published at Augsburg in 1579, describes the use of almost the same ingredients as those at present employed. Rosin, the whitest that can be obtained, venice turpentine and vermilion are the components. For black wax lampblack is to be added; for blue wax, smalt, and for yellow, orpiment. When sealing wax was more widely used than is the case at present, scented wax was an article frequently on sale at fancy stationers, but in this epoch of feverish impatience and hurry, although our Gallic neighbors may have their sealing wax code with a different signification for each color, we rarely go beyond the employment of black wax for announcements of a funereal and mortuary kind and of red wax for business letters. On the whole, it may be said of sealing wax as of quill pens—nine out of ten prefer a steel pen to a quill one, and about the same proportion prefer using a gummed envelope to the trouble of sealing a letter with wax.

Before the introduction of the penny post envelopes were rarely used because extra postage was charged for every paper inclosed in another, and for years afterward a four page quarto letter was folded so as to be self contained. When envelopes were first sold, they were not gummed, so sealing wax was used. When such letters went across the equator, mostly in sailing vessels, the wax used to run and stick all the letters together, especially when the ship "got into the doldrums," and frizzled becalmed near the equator for days at a stretch. It is quite within modern memory when postage stamps were first perforated. Before that they had to be cut apart with scissors or a knife or to be torn from the sheet to the disadvantage of a clumsy operator. The little disks called "wafers" seem to have gone right out of fashion.—Stationer and Printer.

BROOM HANDLES.

Interesting Information About an Industry of Considerable Magnitude.

There is but a small amount of wood in a broom, but so many millions of these implements are used every year that the consumption of wood for broom handles is a considerable item. While it would have been almost impossible to sell a broom handle made of heavy hard wood a few years ago, at present the reverse is true.

The manufacturer prefers hard wood because it does not require so large a bolt, can be turned down smaller and yet retain sufficient strength and can be ornamented more cheaply and artistically. Broom swith hard wood handles sell more readily and do not deteriorate in appearance like the soft wood handles. Any kind of inexpensive hard wood, such as beech, birch, maple or ash, makes acceptable handles, while springy woods like elms are not salable, because one essential of a good broom is a straight handle.

The manufacture of broom handles can only be made profitable when the timber runs largely clear. In the eastern states the timber waste in making broom handles exceeds 50 per cent, while in the southwest it is usually less than 25 per cent. There are four factories in Amsterdam, N. Y., one of which has a capacity of 1,200 finished brooms a day. They use hard wood handles from the south and west and get them for less than the bolts ready for the lathe can be furnished from native hardwood.

The handles are turned green and dried afterward. The large end on which the brush is wired must be thoroughly dry, or the broom will work loose. The drying of the upper part of the handle is of less consequence, except in the saving of freight.—Southern Lumberman.

Aluminium.

In obtaining alumina from clay, according to Heibling, supposing a clay of a known strength in the alumina, for each molecule of the latter there is incorporated with the clay three molecules of ammonium sulphate and an almost equal weight of neutral potassium sulphate. One molecule of the latter is theoretically sufficient, and the whole is well worked up and made into hollow bricks, these to be baked at 270 degrees to 280 degrees. The ammonium sulphate is then decomposed into acid ammonium sulphate and ammoniacal gas, which may be collected in a condenser. The acid of the ammonium sulphate is first thrown upon the neutral potassium sulphate, which becomes acid sulphate, and the latter at this temperature, in presence of alumina and clay, is neutralized by the alumina, forming double aluminium and potassium sulphate—i. e., alum. The bricks are then extracted by methodic lixiviation, and the silica may be used for cement. The alum is freed from iron by recrystallization, and the solution may be treated for the precipitation of the alumina by means of the ammonia which has been distilled off. To obtain the alumina in a granulated state it is spread out upon stages in a tower traversed from top to bottom by the hot moist ammonia obtained on baking the bricks.

Youthful Gallantry.

Little Harold, who lives in Florida avenue, is one of the brightest little fellows in town. It is really a pity that the profession of courtier has fallen into decay, for Harold has the instincts of a Raleigh. He has a sister Margery, two years his junior, and Margery is his ideal. The other day at luncheon Margery was eating bread and sugar, and some of the sugar remained on her lips. Harold told her of it, and she wiped it off.

"There's something else sweet on your lips," went on the 5-year-old beau. Margery drew her napkin across her mouth again.

"Oh, you can't wipe it off," said Harold. "You were born with it."—Washington Post.

Artistic Coherence.

The Chicago plutocrat was showing an eastern architect some of the great buildings of the Windy City and getting his opinion of them.

"I think," said the architect after his tour of investigation, "that while your buildings are lofty and luxurious they lack artistic coherence."

"Some of them," admitted the plutocrat, "no doubt do, but not all."

"Of course not all."

"Well, I should say not. Now, take that last one we looked at. It belongs to me, and it has been paying 10 per cent on the investment ever since it was finished."—Detroit Free Press.

Green No Protection to the Eyes.

The rage for green as the color which best protects the eyes is savagely condemned by Professor Fuchs of Vienna. He denies that it has any beneficial effect whatever, and says that green newspapers, green glasses and green umbrellas are all a mistake. His theory is, at all events, plausible. It is that each different color tires a different set of nerves and vision, and therefore looking at one particular color saves one set of nerves at the expense of another. The best method, he points out, is to dim all the rays of light by smoked or gray glasses, which rest all the optic nerves.—London Globe.

His Air.

"Have you ever noticed what a distinguished air Professor Baretoni has?" asked the soulful girl.

"I have noticed an air of garlic, if that is what you mean," said the sharp nosed girl, and the soulful girl looked disgusted.—Indianapolis Journal.

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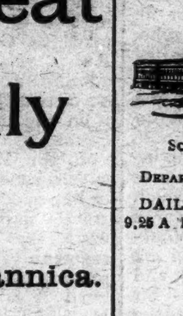

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER,

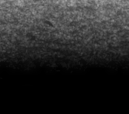
Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr.,
vs.
Emanuel Haggett et al.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUperior Court obtained in the above cause, the undersigned commissioner will expose for sale at the Court House door of New Hanover County, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at 12 o'clock m., on 9th day of November, 1895, the following described real estate situate in the city of Wilmington, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Campbell street 66 feet west of the western line of Sixth street, runs thence northwardly parallel with Sixth street 330 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Campbell street 66 feet, thence south parallel with Sixth street 330 feet to Campbell street, thence east 66 feet to the beginning, the same being parts of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Block No. 250, according to the official plan of the city of Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. H HOWELL, Commissioner.

oct 10 t s

D. O'Connor,



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10 34	Lv..Jacksonville......Lv	4 25
11 07	Lv..Maysville.........Lv	3 51
11 22	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	3 36
12 00	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	3 00
P M		P M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9 30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. sep 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 6, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.43 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.55 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.59 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 15 a m and 4 00 p m. Lucknow 12 45 p m, and 5 00 p m; returning leave Lucknow 9 00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 10 30 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Chio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.30 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 2 50 p m, Gibson 5 10 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 9 40 a m, Bennettsville 11 10 a m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †2 05 a m, arrives Sumter †3 20 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 19 a m, arrives Denmark 6 11 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 30 p m. Leaves Sumter †9 50 p m, arrives Darlington †12 25 p m.

†Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 12 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER OCT. 10TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows:

Trains leave Princess street Station at 2.30 and 6.00 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 2.30 and 6 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 10 a m and 5.00 p. m.

OSCAR GRANT, Acting Superintendent.

oct 6 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

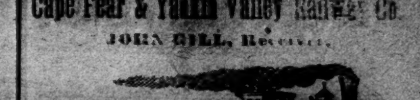
THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
5 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	9 05 a. m
2 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	12 15 p m
2 15 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	12 45
	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	
12 50 "	Lv....Sanford....Lv	2 16 "
10 50 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	4 19 p. m
10 20 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	4 50 "
10 11 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	5 00 "
9 28 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	5 55 "
8 59 a m	Lv....Walnut Cove...Ar	6 25 "
8 55 "	Ar...Walnut Cove...Lv	6 30 "
8 29 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	6 58 "
7 05 "	Lv.....Mt Airy......Ar	8 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 15 a m
6 12 "	Ar......Maxton......Lv	9 29 "
5 40 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 54 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 25 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	10 55

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar....Ramseur....Lv	5 50 a m
4 20 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	7 35 "
3 00 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	8 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex s.
Leave Greensboro........................	9 15 a. m
Leave Stokesdale........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison...........................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su.
Leave Madison............................	12 30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale........................	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro........................	2 40

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS.

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

my 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 18	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

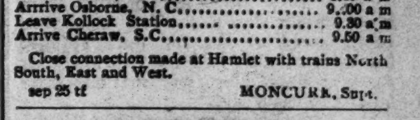
For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C..........................	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station......................	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C........................	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.........................	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C..........................	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C........................	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station......................	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C..........................	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North, South, East and West.

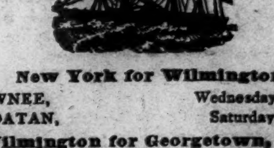
sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

HAWNEE,	Wednesday, Oct. 16
CROATAN,	Saturday, Oct. 19

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, Oct. 15
CROATAN,	Tuesday, Oct. 22

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, Oct. 19
PAWNEE,	Tuesday, Oct 22
CROATAN.	Saturday, Oct. 26

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. oct 16 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,891,426 bales, of which 2,611,226 are American, against 2,704,356 and 2,345,256 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 234,674 bales. Receipts from the plantations 345,098 bales. Crop in sight 1,523,477 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined fifty-eight to sixty points in New Orleans and twenty-four to twenty-five points in New York, closing weak in New York with sales of 287,200 bales. On the curb in New York sales of January are said to have been made as low as 860, which if true would make the total decline in New York for the day forty-five points. Liverpool declined eight points for future delivery and 3-32d on the spot, with sales of 7,000 bales. Spot cotton here was quiet at 1/8c decline, with sales of 145 for spinning. Middling uplands 9 1/8c. The New Orleans receipts on Monday are estimated at 18,000 to 21,600 bales, against 16,022 last Monday, 31,250 on the same day last year and 18,250 in 1893. Memphis received 6,890 bales, against 5,112 last week and 4,094 last year; Houston 9,068 bales, against 7,530 last week and 13,220 last year. The Southern spot markets were generally lower. Galveston declined 7-16c; Norfolk 1/8c, and Mobile, Baltimore, Savannah, Augusta and Wilmington 1/8c. Memphis sold 1,700 bales; Augusta 1,065, and Galveston 1,000. The net receipts were 44,111 bales, against 44,576 last Saturday and 53,411 last year. The exports from the ports were 16,011 bales to Great Britain and 33,376 to the Continent. It is denied that Ellison & Co. have issued a crop estimate of 7,500,000 bales.

To day's features: The liquidation here and in New Orleans was enormous and prices broke badly in both markets, particularly in New Orleans, where there was a break of sixty points, due largely to a flood of selling orders from the country, producing a semi-panic for the time being. Liverpool was decidedly lower and the sensational reports circulated of late in regard to the New Orleans speculation have had much to do with the decided falling in prices. The bears maintain that they are likely to go considerably lower. Bulls affirm, on the other hand, that while there may be a further recession, it will merely bring prices to a basis at which exporters will buy even more freely than they have of late and thus pave the way for another upward movement; that a great deal of weak long cotton has been eliminated and that sooner or later the beneficial effects of this elimination will be apparent even to the most radical bear. To-day there was heavy selling here for New York, New Orleans, Liverpool and Continental account and there was also very heavy buying on the decline both for long and short account. The *Chronicle* states that last Saturday there were 185,000 bales of cotton on shipboard not cleared and valued at $8,500,000 on the basis of middling uplands at New York on that day, whereas although there were 261,000 bales on shipboard on the same day last year, this larger quantity by reason of the cheaper price then ruling was valued at only $8,000,000; that yesterday the quantity on shipboard was 202,000 bales, against 346,000 at the same date last year, and that the value this year on October 18th was $9,500,000, against $10,250,000 on the same date last year, showing a deficit this year of only $750,000. It is well known that the clearances of cotton have latterly been increasing steadily. Cotton bulls maintained that on the basis of supply and demand, prices must ultimately go still higher, that the facts in regard to the crop have not been changed by the selling movement within the last few days.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Prices of All Products Lower With Little Trading.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—There was little merit to the wheat market to-day from either a business point of view or in the way of improvement in value. At the start the bulls had slightly the advantage, but they were decidedly at a disadvantage when the session was over. An effort was made at the opening to boom prices on dry weather reports from the Winter wheat belt, showers for that section, which were predicted yesterday, not materializing. In addition to this the sensational dispatches in regard to the Venezuelan question appearing in some of the morning papers, rather tended to make "shorts" uneasy. The demand was not of the kind that sustains, however, and before many minutes had passed a decline set in, which was only stopped by puts. The belief existed that the visible supply would show almost three million bushels increase for this week. That tended to increase the weakness as did also a large estimate for merchandise receipts—508 cars. December opened 60 3/4@60 5/8c, declined to 60c, closing at 60@60 1/8c—1/8@3/8c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and 3/8c per bushel lower.

Activity was unknown in corn to-day. May corn opened at 29 1/8c and closed at 29 1/8c, the range being within those figures, a loss of 1/4 of a cent being noted. Cash corn was steady at unchanged prices.

Oats—The close was weak through sympathy with surrounding markets. May closed a quarter of a cent under yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—Business in this market was far from brisk, although there were occasions when fair trading took place. By far the greater part of the session was with nothing at all doing. Some steadiness was seen at the opening, but the decline in wheat and a loss in value to live hogs prevented product from maintaining firmness. The close was 12 1/2c lower for January pork, 2 1/2@5c lower for January lard and 7 1/2c lower for January ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and easy.

BANK STATEMENT.

Weekly Statement of Associated Banks.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve increase, $1,203,275; loans decrease, $2,285,700; specie increase, $990,000; legal tenders decrease $168,500; deposits decrease, $1,567,100; circulation decrease, $177,200. The banks now hold $15,880,175 in excess of legal requirements.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 28 1/2@28 3/4c. Rosin firm; strained common to good $1 65@1 70.

CHARLESTON, October 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25 1/2c; receipts 37 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 30, receipts 202 barrels.

SAVANNAH, October 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25 3/4c; sales of 1,560 casks; receipts 889 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,500 barrels; receipts 4,149 barrels.

VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM TO PRESIDENT CRESPO.

Lord Salisbury Determined to End the Boundary Dispute at Once, Even if it Has to be Accomplished by Force—The Position of the United States Government in the Matter.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The *St. James Gazette* says it is in a position to state that Lord Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, of Venezuela, demanding reparation for the arrest of policemen at Uruan, and stating the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with Venezuela. The ultimatum is either on the way to Venezuela or possibly has by this time been actually delivered.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, the *Gazette* says, decided upon a final course in the matter before Mr. Chamberlain started on his vacation a month ago, and both agreed that it was necessary to end the frontier dispute at once, even if it had to be accomplished by force.

The officials, of the Foreign Office, practically confirm the statement made by the *St. James Gazette* that Lord Salisbury has forwarded an ultimatum to the President of the Venezuelan Republic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, authorizes an unqualified denial of the published statement that he called at the State Department yesterday on a mission of great importance, that he informed Secretary Olney in substance that in view of the interpretation which this country placed upon the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan dispute, Great Britain would ask for some delay in preparing its reply, and submitting it to this Government. Sir Julian said to-day that he was not at the Department yesterday. He called on the day previous, which was diplomatic day, upon the usual routine business connected with the Embassy; that he has been the bearer of no letter from Lord Salisbury with reference to Venezuela and that he has had no connection whatever with any of the correspondence between the State Department and the London Foreign Office affecting the Venezuelan matter for many months.

Aside from Sir Julian's plain and emphatic denial of this report, it may be stated here that Lord Salisbury's formal reply to Secretary Olney's memoranda (which contained an elaboration of the Monroe doctrine) as stated in the dispatches from London yesterday was made weeks ago. It was exceedingly brief and stated in effect that the importance of the question at issue was such that Her Majesty's Government would consider it carefully before answering it *in extenso*. It now appears that Secretary Olney's original letter was sent to Ambassador Bayard and by him transmitted to Lord Salisbury in August last. Lord Salisbury's reply was made through Mr. Bayard, and it is presumed that any future communications between him and Secretary Olney with reference to the Monroe doctrine will also come through the same channel.

Quite the most interesting as well as sensational phase of the Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain has been developed by the ultimatum which Her Majesty's Government is said to have sent to Venezuela growing out of the arrest last year of Sergeant Behrens and two assistants, of the British police force, by the Venezuelan authorities at Uruan. Sergeant Behrens claimed that at the time of his arrest certain of his household effects were seized by the Venezuelan soldiers.

After his release he was reimbursed by the Caracas Government for the personal loss alleged to have been sustained by him It is now believed that the Venezuelan Government will flatly refuse to accept any ultimatum which will look to the payment of an indemnity on its part to Sergeant Behrens or an apology for his arrest. State Department officials who are familiar with the dispute between the two countries believe that Venezuela will rest its case on the assertion that the British police were the aggressors in the first case in crossing the river and planting their flag on the west bank, occupied by the Venezuelans; that the arrest of Behrens, while not strictly legal, would not have occurred had he not taken the initiative and thus aroused the anger of the Venezuelan soldiery. Moreover, the country in which the arrest was made is at least fifty miles west of the Schomberg line. It lies in that part of Venezuela which is in dispute between the two countries, but the control of which Great Britain is willing to have arbitrated. The Venezuelans on the other hand, insist that the point where the arrest was made is as much their own territory as the country surrounding the Capital at Caracas.

It is presumed that the ultimatum will be delivered to the Venezuelan authorities by the German Minister at Caracas. Great Britain has had no diplomatic representative at the Venezuelan Capital for some years, not since the contention between the two Government has assumed so acrimonious a shape. The former German Minister to Venezuela represented Her Majesty's Government whenever occasion demanded, and it is presumed that his successor, who qualified six months ago, will discharge the same functions.

Diplomats, who are excitedly discussing this latest phase of the Venezuelan question, to-day are asking if the next few weeks will see in Venezuela a repetition of the Corinto incident of last spring. Everything will depend upon the character of the ultimatum, which, following the custom pursued by Venezuela for years, will probably be at once forwarded to Washington for the consideration of the State Department. What action this Government will take cannot, of course, be foretold. Should the United States urge President Crespo to stand firm and to neither pay an indemnity nor apologize, the advice no doubt will be promptly taken and Venezuela will thus shift her quarrel with Great Britain to the shoulders of the United States.

On the other hand, should the United States decline to be drawn into the affair, Venezuela's course is somewhat uncertain. That she will tamely submit to an invasion of her country until the indemnity is paid is not believed by those who are familiar with Venezuelan character. President Crespo, who has proved himself to be a wise and humane ruler in peace, has also a high reputation for bravery and no little military skill as well. He inaugurated the revolution several years ago which resulted in the overthrow of the Palacio Government and in his subsequent elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the country. He has at his command an army of veteran troops which although numerically small at present could be easily increased to one hundred thousand available fighting men, most of whom have seen hard service. It is said these troops could be thrown into British Guinea and there retaliate upon the British for any reprisals that the latter might demand upon the seacoast and at the same time take possession of all the country which has long been in dispute between the two governments and hold it against any force that might be sent against them.

If the British Government attempt a repetition of the Corinto incident, their first step in the collection of an indemnity would be the occupation of Venezuela's three ports of entry, La Guyara, Porto Cabellos and Maricibo, Venezuela's revenues are derived principally from customs duties, of which the major part are collected at La Guyara. The moneys arising from this source aggregate $10,000,000 annually. La Guyara is fortified to some extent but the fortifications are not sufficiently strong to withstand the attack of the powerful fleet which Great Britain would doubtless send there to enforce her demands.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION IN TURKEY HAS INCREASED.

A Climax in the Fate of the Turks Will Not be Long Delayed—The Sultan Keenly Alive to the Dangers Surrounding Him—Pan-Anglican Conference.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Much interest has been excited in diplomatic and political circles by the return to London of Hon. Schomberg McDonnell, the private secretary of Lord Salisbury, who was not generally known to have left England. It transpires that he returned on Wednesday from a secret mission to Constantinople. Outside of most intimate foreign official circle, his presence in Constantinople was kept a secret and the fact that he had been sent on a mission to the Turkish capital was not known to either the English or European press.

Though nothing has been made known officially as to the result of his mission, it is significant that, coincident with his presence here, the official apprehension regarding the gravity of the situation in Turkey has increased. The submission of the Porte to the demands made by Great Britain, France and Russia, relative to the reform of the administration in Armenia, appears to be considered as only a brief respite from the gravest developments. According to thoroughly reliable information, the Mohammedan reform party, which aims at the deposition of the Sultan and the formation of a government under a constitution, relies upon the support of the British Government in the event of a revolution proving partly successful. On the other hand, it is understood that the Sultan has obtained an assurance that the three Powers will support him against any movements tending to anarchy, if he adheres faithfully to his Armenian compact. No interference of the allied Powers can go beyond moral support without rupturing the alliance, owing to the diversity of the interests involved, with a view to striking in when the upheaval of the Turks comes. Austria has joined the existing *entente* between Great Britain, Russia and France. In high official circles here the undoubted expectation is that a climax in the fate of the Turks will not be long delayed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury announces that a Pan-Anglican conference will be convened in Lambeth Palace, the arch-Episcopal residence, in 1897. It is thirty years since the last conference of the kind was held.

The *Standard* says that the conference will be invested with peculiar interest in view of the overtures the Vatican has made to England on questions that have not been stirred since the revolution of 1688. It is of the highest importance that the Church of England should demonstrate to the world that Anglicanism is a distinct, powerful and independent branch of the Catholic Church and that it is entitled to negotiate with Rome on a footing of perfect equality. It adds that it will be particularly interesting to hear what the Bishops of the great trans-Atlantic Republic have to say and to learn whether they think any possible reunion with Rome would be too dearly purchased. The conference ought to bring home to the people the fact that the Anglican is the mother church of the great Catholic communion that is spread over the world.

While preaching yesterday at St. Paul's the Bishop of London declared that any attempt to effect a reunion with Rome or the Dissenters would rend the English Church in twain.

To-day's dispatches from Constantinople concur in the assertion that the Sultan is keenly alive to the dangers menacing his personal safety, and that he is ready to resort to the severest measures as soon as his enemies afford him a pretext for action. What elements of organization exist among the Moslem reformers or whether they are sufficient to enable the making of a concerted movement against the palace remains unknown. The advices received here refer vaguely to the Old and Young Turkish parties, but so completely fail to indicate how these parties are constituted so as to leave the impression that nothing worthy of the name of a real party can be found in Turkey. The strongest clique opposed to the palace is said to be desirous of replacing the Sultan by his young brother, Prince Suleiman Effendi, who was born January 12, 1861, passing over Mehumed Reshed Effendi, his second brother, who is the heir apparent to the throne. It is contended that the exclusive harem education that the latter has been given has unfitted him to cope with the desperate fortunes of the Empire.

A native capitalist, who is most likely to know what is passing, is selling everything that he possesses in the Empire. The Greek ring in Constantinople view the approaching storm with alarm, and are sending their families to Athens, so that they will be in a place of safety when the storm clouds burst.

The Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, had a conference with Prime Minister Salisbury yesterday in relation to the retention of the British fleet at the island of Lemnos, which is within convenient striking distance of the Turkish capital. Both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen will leave London to-day, but their absence will extend only over Sunday. The situation is such that Lord Salisbury is not allowed a day's respite. Since Wednesday he has been obliged to accord interviews to the Russian, French, Austrian and Turkish Ambassadors and Chinese and other ministers. Since Mr. Goschen's return from the Continent orders have been sent to Gibraltar to expedite the construction of the new dock there for the use of the British Mediterranean squadron. Whether or not Gibraltar is of the first strategic importance, the Government treats it as a great naval basis for the future struggle for supremacy in the Mediterranean. Two thousand men have been working on the new dock, and this number will be increased under the instructions that have been sent to those who have charge of the works.

WARM WIRELETS.

A dispatch from Menominee, Mich., says there was a snow storm there Friday night, there being over an inch of it on the ground.

Mr. Jno. W. Mackay, Jr., was thrown from a horse and killed at his country chateau in France.

A Dubois, Pa., telegram says that a general strike of the soft coal miners has been ordered and endorsed by the miners in that vicinity.

Governor Coffin and staff of Connecticut and the First Company of Governor's Foot Guards arrived at Washington and left via the Atlantic Coast Line for Atlanta last night.

Comptroller Bowler has rendered an opinion holding that Hon. Matt W. Ransom is entitled to draw his salary as U. S. Minister to Mexico under his last appointment by the President.

The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railway was sold by the receiver at Bucyrus, O., yesterday, to the Bondholders' Committee for $1,500,500. There was no opposition bidding.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS.

Chancellor Leatherwood Gives Judgment in Favor of the Prize Fighter—The State Appealed to the Supreme Court—Gov. Clark Will Order Out the Militia and Issue Proclamation To-morrow.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Oct. 19.—The United Press has the highest authority on the fighters' side of the question for stating that there is little or no likelihood of the contest between Corbett and Fitz. taking place here, and that across the river from El Paso, on Mexican soil, is the only place left where there is a probability of their fighting.

Locally the vexed question as to whether the glove contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons can come off at Hot Springs has been settled, and unless the Supreme Court should reverse the judgment of Chancellor Leatherman the men will meet in the roped circle in Hot Springs any time the Florida Athletic Club may decide to set. Chancellor Leatherman, after hearing testimony this evening, rendered judgment that the act under which it is sought to prevent the prize fight did not constitutionally pass the Legislature.

After the judgment had been rendered the State counsel said they would appeal the case to the Supreme Court as quickly as it is possible to expedite the making of the transcripts. It is expected that this work will have been completed by the evening of the 21st.

Martin Julian arrived to-night. He is empowered by Fitzsimmons to act. Fitzsimmons does not want to come until about time to meet Corbett in the ring. Vendig is wroth and notified Julian that if Fitzsimmons is not here on the 30th of October he will match Corbett and Maher and O'Donnell against Choynski.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 19.—The news from Hot Springs this afternoon has evidently fixed Gov. Clark's course toward the prize fighters. He and Gen. Taylor went to the State house to-night and remained long in the Governor's office in consultation. The Governor has maintained all along that he would not convene the Legislature in extra session to stop the prize fight. The Governor avoided the reporters to-night but it is given out semi-officially that he has decided to issue his proclamation warning the Florida Athletic Club against further preparations at Hot Springs, and ordering the State militia to hold itself in readiness for immediate use. Col. Hollenberg and Adjutant Whipple, of the Arkansas State Guard, will receive their orders from Gen. Taylor by to-morrow's mail. Both reside in this city.

Judge Leatherman's decision granting Corbett's *habeas corpus* caused no surprise in this city to-night. Gov. Clark received the news while standing in the rotunda of the Capital Hotel. "I knew what Leatherman's decision would be when the case was brought before him," said the Governor. "He starts the fight; I don't." At the conclusion of his conference with Gen. Taylor, the Governor went direct to his home.

A SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH.

Gunboats Nashville and Wilmington—An Unusual Naval Demonstration.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Oct. 19.—The launch of the gunboats Nashville and Wilmington to-day was made the occasion of an unusual naval demonstration, Admiral Bunce assembling the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads opposite the shipyard, and Secretary Herbert with a distinguished party coming from Washington by special steamer to participate. Ashore and afloat, a profusion of flags and large crowds of people made a brilliant spectacle. The event was remarkable as the first instance on record of two warships being launched on the same day from a single set of ways. The vessels had been constructed one ahead of the other, tandem fashion, upon a continuous decline, the Nashville nearer the water with her bow a few feet from the Wilmington, both vessels taking the water stern foremost.

"I christen thee Nashville." As these words were uttered in a clear musical voice, the gunboat named after the Tennessee city started down her ways this morning at the yard of the Newport News Ship Building and Dock Company, where at 9.38 o'clock the last fibre of the beam which held the vessel in place was severed by a saw. Miss Emma Thompson, daughter of Jos. H. Thompson, of Nashville, gracefully cast at her bow a beautiful decorated bottle of champagne. At the next instant the sparkling contents of the bottle were streaming down the side of the gunboat. In a few seconds the stern of the vessel struck the water and her entire bottom was immersed below the waves. As the Nashville plunged into the river the tumultuous cheering of the vast throng in the ship-yard was drowned by the screeching steamboat whistles which welcomed the vessel to her natural element. After floating out into the river a short distance the Nashville was towed to her pier by a tug, and preparations were at once made for launching the Wilmington. Senator Gray's daughter, Miss Annia B. Gray, stood on a platform at the vessel's bow to perform the pleasant duty of sponsor. When the exciting moment came she broke the bottle of wine on the bow of the gunboat and murmured the christening name. The vessel sped down the greased ways as graceful as a swan, receiving an ovation similar to that accorded to the Nashville. The voyage of 300 feet was brief, but it was the longest ever made in this country by a vessel on her launching trip. She was going at a speed of eleven knots an hour. When she struck the water the stern settled and rose again, while the stem bowed her acknowledgement to the spectators.

The Nashville and the Wilmington were constructed on the same building slip, one ahead of the other, and were launched from the same set of ways on the same day. It is the first instance of the kind in the ship building history of the United States.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Jobbers Report a Fair Trade from Retailers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, October 19.—The week has closed with the dry goods market in a generally quiet condition so far as new business is concerned, but with a good outward movement of general merchandise on account of existing orders. The decided break in cotton during the past week does not tend to help business so far, as it is practically without effect on the views of the sellers, who are short of ready supplies of goods and mostly sold ahead, while it naturally confirms buyers in whatever conservative views they have been entertaining regarding the securing of staple cotton goods against future requirements. Quite apart, however, from the influence of raw cotton, the market is in a decidedly strong position on the basis of supply and demand. The reports of jobbing business here and elsewhere during the week show a fair return trade coming from retailers.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilirating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Services in St John's Church to-day at 7.45 and 11 a m by Rev Joseph Noble Starr. Sunday school at 4.30 p m.

St James' Church—7.45 a m, holy communion; 11 a m. morning prayer, ante-communion and sermon; 5 p m, evening prayer. Sunday school at 3.45 p m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

St Paul's Church, corner Fourth and Orange street, Rev F N Skinner rector. Services to-day (nineteenth Sunday after Trinity) at 11 a m and 8 p m. Sunday school at 4 p m. Services Wednesday at 5 p m. All seats free.

Rev A A Butler will preach at Brooklyn Baptist Church to-day at 11 o'clock a m and 7.30 o'clock p m. Sunday School at 3 o'clock p m hereafter until further notice.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Mount Zion A M E Church, L B Sims pastor. Preaching to-day at 10.30 a m, 5 p m and 8 15, at which time the Holy Communion.

Shiloh Baptist Church, corner Walnut and McRae streets, P F Maloy pastor. Sunday services as follows: Preaching at 11 a m, 3 p m and 8 p m. Sunday school at 12.30 p m. Christian Endeavor Society 4.30 p m. Visitors and strangers welcome.

The following preachers will officiate at the Central Baptist church to-day: At 10.30 a m Rev Wm Spicer; at 3 p m Rev F W Sims, and at 8 p m Rev W H DeVane.

St Stephen's A M E Church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev E J Greggs pastor. Preaching to-day at 10.30 a m by the pastor. Baptism of adults at 3 p m. Preaching by the pastor at 8 p m. Subject: "The Horeman and the Horse." A cordial invitation to all.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—1,071 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1,545 bales cotton, 26 casks spirits turpentine, 57 bbls rosin, 46 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—4 bales cotton, 79 casks spirits turpentine, 117 bbls rosin, 76 bbls tar.

Steamer A P Hurt—6 bales cotton, 21 casks spirits turpentine, 216 bbls rosin, 95 bbls tar, 30 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Daggett—16 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin, 62 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner William—7 bales cotton, 27 casks spirits turpentine, 154 bbls rosin, 34 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 2,911 bales; spirits turpentine, 194 casks; rosin, 857 bbls; tar, 359 bbls; crude turpentine, 43 bbls.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., Liberty Building, New York. oct 20 1t*

Under Male Help Wanted—Examinations soon in this city for Clerk and Carrier. Prepare now. Particulars and "pointers" free of National Correspondence Inst., Washington, D. C. Write to-day. oct 20 1t.

You can get Big Bargains in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and First-Class Repairing at J. T. Burke's, No. 7 South Front Street. oct 20 3t

Miss Fannie Corbett, having attended the summer courses for Teachers at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., is now prepared to give Piano-forte Lessons. For references and full particulars apply at 411 North Fourth Street, opposite Prof. Van Laer's. oct 20 2t*

B. F. Glisson & Bros., Commission Merchants, have opened at No. 110 North Water Street (I. T. Alderman's old stand) and handle all kinds of Country Produce. Shipments solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed. Give us a trial. oct 20 d&w 1t

Mule for sale—I have for sale a good medium size Mule. J. A. Springer, oct 18 3t

$25.00 to $50.00 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work; a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. oct 15 tf

Pears, Pears, still they come. Another consignment of 18 barrels just received. Apples, Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, all at lowest prices. Also Flour, Molasses, Meat, Meal, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff always on hand. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Photographs—The finest possible Photographs at low rates, $1.00 per dozen up. A fine line of Photo Frames from 15c up. U. C. Ellis, Photographer, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. oct 3 tf

Electrical Bicycle Bells applied to Bicycles by Howard & King, No. 101 Front and Market streets. sep 21 tf

Beer on draught and any drink known to American or French Saloonists. Free lunch from eleven a. m. until one o'clock and from five to seven o'clock p. m., at A. P. Levy's French Cafe, Princess street. sep 5 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

For the Atlanta Exposition.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, in connection with the Seaboard Air Line will run a special train to Atlanta, Ga., for the accommodation of its patrons, from all stations, Tuesday, October 29. Returning, leave Atlanta, at noon, Saturday, November 2nd, 1895. Tickets will be good for return passage on any regular train within ten days from date of sale, or on special leaving Atlanta at noon Saturday, Nov. 2d. Capt. John H. Walker, conductor, C. F. & Y. V., will accompany this party through to Atlanta and see that everything is arranged for their comfort and pleasure. This is your opportunity to see the South's Greatest Show under the most favorable circumstances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Children's Shoes

Are a prominent item of expense in every family. It behooves every parent to buy to the best advantage. We make a specialty of

Children's Shoes,

which we are selling at prices that speak for themselves. We have just received a handsome lot of

Children's School Shoes.

Something that you'll find "a 1" for wear. If you want a pair of Shoes for your little son try a pair of our youth Cordovan Lace Shoes at $1.50. For wear there are none better. Our new line of Spring Heel Solar Tip School Shoes for Boys and Girls are just the thing needed. Don't fail to see this Shoe before purchasing. You'll find them regular money savers.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

oct 20 tf

Braddy & Gaylord

Gives the following prices on goods for the next seven days: One yard wide bleaching at 5c. Seven-eights yard wide at 4 1/2c. Androscoggin bleaching at 7 1/2c. Four-four white homespun at 5c. Sea Island homespun at 6c. Checked homespun at 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 and 5c. Checked Gingham at 4 1/2, 5, 6 and 7c a yard. Heavy, thick Jeans at 10c. A beautiful line of Pants Cloth at 18c; nearly all wool at 25c. A heavy Blue Flannel, fifty-four inches wide, for boys' suits and pants, at 40c, worth 65c. Thirty-six inch wide Navy Blue Tricots at 10c. Thirty-four inch wide Carsimeres at 12 1/2c. Twenty eight inch Plaids, in Dress Suitings, at 12 1/2c. Forty inch Plaids, all styles, at 35, 40 and 60c a yard. Fifty-four inch, All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 75c. Extra value Twilled Red Flannel at 12 1/2, 15, 18, 25, 35 and 40c, all grades; Plain White at 15, 18 and 25c; Heavy Twilled All Wool Extra Quality at 35c a yard. Ladies' Long Sleeve Under Vest at 18, 25, 40 and 50c; Medicated Red Flannel at $1.00 and 1.25—for ladies and gents; Children's size, 16, in White Merino at 10c, with a rise of 3c a number up to No. 34. Forty-four inch long Turkish Bath Towels at 10c. Gents' Fine, Black, Seamless Half Hose at 10c; Women's Black Hose at 5c; Heavy and Exra Long at 10c; Seamless at 15c; Hermsdorf Dyes, Fine Grade, at 25 and 30c; a few Children's Hose at 25c a pair. Ladies' Kid Gloves, a job lot, for ladies and gents, at 25 and 30c a pair. Ladies' Fine Kid Pearl Button Glove at 75c and $1.00.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store, at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

oct 20 tf

For Sale!

DryGoods

—AND—

GENT'S

Furnishing Goods

BUSINESS, STORE, FIXTURES, &c.,

including good will of stand.

Store situated on the northeast corner of Front and Market street.

For particulars apply in person or address P. O. Box 299 oct 13 tf

Bulbs Have Arrived.

Call and make your selections promptly, and succeed with your "Window Garden."

JAS. D. NUTT,

oct 6 tf The Druggist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE.

We have made extensive preparations for the approaching season, and with the present glorious prospects we expect to do a

Tremendous Fall Trade.

Remember, we are headquarters for

High Class Novelties in

DRESS GOODS AND

MILLINERY.

Black Goods will be used more this Fall and Winter than ever before, and we are confident we can show the most elegant assortment and best selected stock in the State.

Our stock of

Imported Fancy Dress Patterns

are "just lovely;" at least that is the remark we so frequently hear from the ladies.

100 Dozen Kid Gloves

for Ladies, Gents and Misses, in Black and White and all the fashionable Fall Shades. We have made up our mind to do the KID GLOVE BUSINESS of the city, and we have the stock to do it with.

Have a complete stock of Dr. Jaeger's celebrated Sanitary Woollen Underwear in all the different grades for Gents, Ladies and Children.

Agents for Imperial Pinned Paper Patterns.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 15 tf

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $12.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

New Catch MULLETS.

Put Up in Nice New Packages.

Send in your orders.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

sep 6 D&W tf

COTTON TIES.

2,000 Bundles Ties

just arrived and for sale.

Buyers will please ask prices before buying elsewhere.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122, 124 North Water St.,

oct 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS Against National Furniture Company, existing at the date of his assignment to the undersigned, to-wit: March, 1895, are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 20th of November next for the purpose of participating in the distribution of the fun in my possession.

oct 17 1w J. G. BARENTINE, Assignee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOP LYING

Awake at night thinking about how and where you can spend your hard-earned money to the best advantage. You want the best possible values obtainable when purchasing a thing for wear. It is more than right that you should have what you want. To get the best values in Wilmington go to

A. DAVID & Co.,

Front and Princess Streets,

Where prices on all seasonable goods are several notches lower than the water in Cape Fear river. The stock embraces

Men's, Boy's, Youths' and Children's

CLOTHING.

Woollen, Merino and Cotton

UNDERWEAR,

In fact a complete assortment of

Gent's Furnishings.

Se our Merchant Tailoring Department. The finest goods, best workmanship, cheaper than ever.

A. DAVID & CO.

oct 13 tf

Wanted $10,000.

Gilt-edge security. Write to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Yes, we want $10,000, but we don't want to borrow it. We don't want to beg it and we don't want to steal it. We just want to make it in a couple of years We don't want to counterfeit Uncle Sam's money either, we just want to earn it legitimately. Our gilt edge security is in selling the best quality of goods at a reasonable margin of profit. If we don't make a reasonable profit we've got to starve or steal. The one lands us in the penitentiary and the other carries us to our grave. We are not anxious to take up our abode at either place yet awhile.

We don't and we won't run a cheap John drug shop and sacrifice quality for price. Quality ranks first and price follows.

Those who prefer the best Drugs, &c., at moderate prices know where to go to.

Bunting's Pharmacy.

Those who wish cheap Medicines they know where to go to, too. sep 22 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C. oct 6 tf

Telephone 14.

YOU!

We Are Talking to You!

You have probably noticed our untiring efforts to gain your trade. Considering the large number of customers which we have managed to draw our way, we might, possibly, worry along without you. But we WANT YOUR TRADE. We are "rounding up" some contracts made months ago, for certain

SHOES

Which we managed by a "close rub" to get at old prices. True, we are paying the Full Rise on some grades, because we can't get them from manufacturers without doing so. But believing our section ill-prepared to pay the full advance, we are trying to equalize things by Dividing Our Advantages with our patrons, whom we cordially thank for past favors, and ask (also the public in general) to continue to call on us for Bargains in all kinds of Foot Wear.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

oct 13 tf Successors to H. C. Evans, 115 Princess St

Mullets.

100 Barrels

September Mullets,

Packed in 100 lb. Northern barrels.

FOR SALE LOW.

Write for quotations.

Large Stock of Tobacco and Cigars at Close Figures.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

sep 22 tf 12 Market St.